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M. *MISSON*'s

MEMOIRS

AND

OBSERVATIONS

IN HIS

TRAVELS

OVER

ENGLAND.

With some Account of

SCOTLAND and IRELAND.

Dispos'd in Alphabetical Order.

Written originally in French, *and translated by* Mr. OZELL.

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Printed for *D. Browne*, *A. Bell*, *J. Darby*, *A. Bettesworth*, *J. Pemberton*, *C. Rivington*, *J. Hooke*, *R. Cruttenden*, *T. Cox*, *J. Batley*, *F. Clay*, and *E. Symon*. 1719. (Price 5 *s.*)

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TO

WILLIAM BATEMAN, *Esq*;

AN *English* Gentleman, just return'd from making his Observations in Foreign Countries, may not be averse to see the Observations made by a Foreign Gentleman in *England*; especially when, as in these Memoirs,

Compariſons are occaſionally made between the Cuſtoms and Manners of the one and the other: For this Reaſon, *Sir*, as alſo becauſe I had the Permiſſion of your Father for the like Liberty, (had he liv'd) I preſume to lay before YOU, his worthy Heir and Succeſſor, *the Senſe of a judicious and ingenious* Frenchman, *concerning our* Engliſh *Uſages, Faſhions, and Laws; together with Minutes of what He thought moſt worthy of Remark, both in our Religion and Politicks; as alſo His Account of our natural Curioſities, and a multitude of Hiſtorical Facts.* The whole illuſtrated with Notes, partly the Authors, partly my own.

THE free Manner in which he ſpeaks of the *Engliſh* Politicks and Practices, can diſpleaſe but two Sorts of People; ſuch as are diſpleas'd with the REVOLUTION, and ſuch as don't conſider how apt we our ſelves are,

are, both in Speaking and Writing, to ridicule the *French*.

WHENEVER our Author mentions Things of Fact, he does it with wonderful Exactneſs and Knowledge of the Truth. As for ſuch Things as are purely Speculative, he repreſents them according to his own Ideas and Notions of 'em: Others may perhaps conceive the ſame Things in a different Light, according to the Diverſity of Minds and Paſſions. *The reading ſuch a Book muſt give the ſame Sort of Pleaſure, as the being told what People ſay of us behind our Backs.* Theſe were the very Words of your late excellent Father, when I hinted to him the Matter and Manner of theſe Memoirs; which (by the Way) are become ſo ſcarce, as hardly to be procur'd, upon any Terms, in the Original.

EVERY Body knows, that as Sir JAMES BATEMAN had a good Title to the rich Man's Diſtemper, ſo he had his full Share of it; but every Body does not know, that in thoſe frequent and painful Receſſes occaſion'd by the *Gout*, he would ſpend five or ſix Hours together upon ſome good *Engliſh* Hiſtorian; which, by diverting his Mind, afforded him more Relief than was in the Power of Art to give. I learnt this from himſelf; as likewiſe, that his Memory growing every Day leſs retentive, he was more delighted with Memoirs and ſhort Minutes, wherein there was an agreeable Variety of Facts and Remarks, than with a long Diſcourſe chain'd together according to the Rules of Hiſtory: For this Reaſon, I ſuppoſe it was, he had read my Lord *Clarendon* over ten Times; his Work being rather Memoirs for a Hiſtory, than a Hiſtory itſelf.

BUT

BUT to paſs from the Father to what concerns his Son; ſince 'tis no unpleaſant Thing *to be told what's ſaid of us behind our Backs*, eſpecially if it be to one's Advantage, you will bear with me, *Sir*, while I impart to you a Sort of Dialogue between Sir *James* and your humble Servant; of which Dialogue Sir *James*'s eldeſt Son was partly the Subject: And tho' 'tis, perhaps, true, that a caſual Diſcourſe, ev'n between two Philoſophers, will never bear reading; yet that Conſideration ſhall not with-hold me from conveying to the Publick the Subſtance of a private Converſation I had with Sir JAMES BATEMAN, ſo proud am I that the World ſhould know I was acquainted with ſo conſiderable a Perſonage.

THE laſt Time I had the Honour to be with Sir *James*, (about ten Weeks ago) after ſhewing me his magnificent Houſe in *Soho*, and ſeveral Plans and Schemes of *his own Drawing*, in order to the Completion of it, we fell into Diſcourſe about the Times. In ſpeaking of the Affairs of *Spain*, your Father, who had been more than once there, and was Maſter of the Language, was pleas'd to entertain me with the beſt Account of that Country and its Inhabitants, their Genius, Trade, Religion, Humour, *&c.* that ever I met with either in Books or Converſation. One Thing I remember, in particular, he took Notice of, concerning the ancient Nobility of *Spain*, namely, that by the old Laws of *Spain*, the *Rich Men (ricos hombres)* of that Kingdom were (of courſe) *Noblemen*, without the Formality of a Patent from the King that is to ſay, they were as our Earls Vicounts

Viscounts, and Barons, according to the Value of their Income. Thought I to my self, according to that Law, which was no foolish one, a Title superior to any he had nam'd would have belong'd to the Possessor of an Estate like Sir *James Creeman's*.

At last he was pleas'd to descend into his Domestick Affairs. Going to speak of the Virtues of his deceas'd Lady, he could proceed no farther than just to say she dy'd in the 33d Year of her Age. After a short Pause, he ask'd me, not without some secret Pleasure, *Whether I had ever seen his eldest Son.* I reply'd, *I believ'd I had, at one of the publick Feasts in the City, but was not sure. Well,* says Sir *James, it will not be long e'er he returns from travelling.* (I think he said you were then at *Paris*, in your Way Home) I told him, *I had heard that his Son was a* complete *Gentleman, ev'n without being*

ing Vidious. He thank'd God, *You had no looſe Inclinations; You neither Gam'd, nor Drank, nor Swore, nor this, nor that, nor t'other——— But——* (ſhaking his Head) *You was very laviſh in Equipage and fine Cloaths, and made a better Figure than ſome of the foreign Princes thro' whoſe Dominions You paſs'd; beſides expending immenſe Sums in collecting, or rather ingroſſing every Thing that was Curious in Painting, Statuary, &c.* I argu'd, that *That ſhew'd not only a polite Taſte, but a Greatneſs of Soul, equal to the Fortune You was in Proſpect of, and to the Indulgence of ſo good a Father; who, as I had heard, gave you free Leave to ſpend what Money You pleas'd.* Your Father reply'd, *That was true; but yet,* harping upon the ſame String, *you coſt him God knows how much more in Your Travels than He did His Father in his.* I ſaid, *there was a Difference between His Father and Yours. Beſides, Sir,* ſaid I, *your Son was but doing*

ing that Abroad which You your ſelf was doing here at Home; for not to mention the finiſhing and adorning this Palace, which, tho' begun by the Duke of Monmouth, *was pre-ordain'd for the Manſion of Sir* James Bateman; *nor to mention the coſtly Embelliſhments of Sir* James Bateman's *other noble Houſes; the Dignity of the chief Magiſtrate of the chief City of* Europe, *was never ſo ſplendidly maintain'd by any Lord-Mayor before.*

THE World knows this to be no Flattery: JANUA PATET, COR MAGIS, might juſtly have been inſcrib'd on the Gates of Sir JAMES BATEMAN's Houſe.

BUT to return to our Converſation: *Sir*, ſays I, bluntly, *I ſuppoſe you are caſting about for ſome great Lord's Daughter to match your Son to, now he's coming Home*: Says he, *No; he ſhall chuſe for himſelf; I'll not*

not direct his Inclinations: Folks marry for themſelves, not for others. Wherever my Son takes a Liking, he ſhall be ſure of my Concurrence, and I defy him to marry without my Conſent: Adding, *---- Neither Riches nor Honour are eſſential to Happineſs; the former he ſhall not want, whether he marries or not; for I will ſettle ten thouſand Pounds a Year upon him the Moment he comes to Town: The latter is too dear a Purchaſe, if it muſt coſt a Man his Quiet. Ladies of high Extraction have not always the righteſt Notions of Conjugal Society.* After this and more to the Purpoſe of your Marriage, he concluded with, ſaying, *A good Portion, however, makes a GOOD Woman ne'er the worſe.* And, accordingly, *Sir*, may ſuch a one be your Lot; your Father leaving no Room for wiſhing you any Thing elſe to crown your Happineſs. As He lives again in You,

may

may You do the ſame in your Off-ſpring; and may they be at Hand, as opportune as you was, to cloſe Your Eyes, and (as the Poets phraſe it) gather up Your Aſhes, after You have reach'd a far more advanc'd Age than His, and unmoleſted with thoſe acute Pains, which, conſidering how frequently and irremediably they return'd, it had been Cruelty to have wiſh'd his Continuance longer in this Life: He is gone to poſſeſs a Better.

THE Loſs of him is a Publick Loſs: He ſpar'd no Labour to advance his Country's Intereſt, as well as that of his own Family: For this, he went thro' Heats and Colds, the Source (as he himſelf told me) of his afflicting Pains: In others, the Want of Exerciſe, in him too much, begat the Gout. No Man was more indefatigable; witneſs the Share he had

had (all King *William*'s Time) in planning and negotiating at Home and Abroad the Publick Money-Schemes; witneſs (in Queen *Anne*'s Time) his forming the *South-Sea* Project, and ſince bringing it to that Perfection, that, contrary even to the Expectation of its moſt ſanguine Well-wiſhers, the Proprietors are going to be gratify'd with a Dividend, *upon a Capital of little leſs than ten Millions Sterling*, notwithſtanding the Grievances and Diſadvantages they have labour'd under on the Part of *Spain*; and which, a few Days before his Death, Sir *James* caus'd to be drawn up in ſo maſterly a Manner, as ſhews him to have been ſuperior in Genius as he was in Poſt, ſecond to the King; to credit whoſe Government, He, by ſome thouſands of Pounds, out-bid all other Offers for a late forfeited Eſtate. Tho' the Deeds paſs'd in another Name, the Purchaſe-Money was his, as he himſelf

ſelf was pleas'd to tell me, in the Courſe of our Converſation, which laſted a whole Afternoon; and of which I omit many other Particulars, that I may have Room to ſubſcribe my ſelf,

SIR,

Your moſt humble,

moſt obedient, and

moſt faithful Servant,

17 *Decemb.* 1718.

JOHN OZELL.

MISSON's
MEMOIRS
AND
OBSERVATIONS
IN

His Travels over England: *With ſome Account of* Scotland *and* Ireland. *Diſpos'd in Alphabetical Order.*

ANIMALS.] I Don't think there's any kind of Creature in *England* which we have not in *France*; whereas in our *Alps* and *Pyrænean* Mountains there are * ſome which are not, as I know of, to be found in *England*. The *Engliſh* Mutton, in my Opinion, is not

* *Viz.* Bears, Shammy-Goats, Roe-Bucks, Marmotes, or Mountain-Rats, *&c.*

not so good as ours in † *France*; it has quite another Taste. This I was sensible of the Moment I came to *London*. The *English* Beef is reported to excel that of all other Countries in the World; let them be Judges who have a nicer Palate than I pretend to have. Their Poultry is indeed tender, and, in my Opinion, excellent; yet I know a great many *French* People that think it is something insipid, in Comparison of the exquisite Relish of ours. Their Horses have abundance of Mettle as well as their Masters, and are extremely swift-footed. Either Negligence, or some other Reason, to me unknown, makes them breed no Mules in *England*, at least I met with none in all the Counties I travell'd thro'. Formerly they had but very few Asses, but of late the Species has multiply'd exceedingly.

APPRENTICES.] In foreign Countries they have a Notion, that in *England* even the greatest Lords put their Sons 'Prentices to Merchants and Tradesmen. In Times past it was much more the Practice than now: Besides, there's a Distinction to be observ'd, as of Lords, so of Lords Sons. There are Lords and Lords, and Lords Sons and Lords Sons. A Baron's a *Lord* as much as a Duke, tho' in other Respects

† This may be true of the Mutton of *Languedoc* and *Provence*, where the Sheep feed mostly on Thyme, and other sweet Herbs.

Reſpects there's a wide Space between the Dignity of a Baron and the Dignity of a Duke. The Difference is likewiſe great between the eldeſt Brother and the younger; the former not only ſucceeds to the Honour, but carries all the real and moſt of the perſonal Eſtate. It is therefore *one* Thing to ſay, that a Lord has happen'd to put his younger Son to a Trade, and *another* Thing to ſay, it is cuſtomary in *England* for Lords to put their Children out to Trades.

All 'Prenticeſhips, of whatever Trade, in *London*, hold for ſeven Years, or are ſuppos'd ſo to do. An Apprentice is a Sort of a Slave; he wears neither Hat nor Cap in his Maſter's * Preſence; he can't marry, nor have any Dealings on his own Account. All he earns is his Maſters.

ARCHBISHOPS.] Heretofore there were three Archbiſhopricks in *England*; *London*, *York*, and *Caerleon*. The *Saxons* transferr'd the Archiepiſcopal See of *London* to *Canterbury*; that of *Caerleon* was transferr'd to St. *David*'s, which was afterwards ſuppreſs'd: So that at preſent there's none but *Canterbury* and *York*.

* Unleſs he is in the laſt Year of his Time; and he is very careful to let People know it. Thus I remember a 'Prentice of *Jacob Tonſon*'s (*S—g—r* by Name) being call'd to the Coach-ſide of one of his Cuſtomers, after he was got half Way into the Street, ran immediately back again to clap on his Hat, to ſhow his Prerogative.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* had once the Title of Patriarch, and Metropolitan of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and all the adjacent Iſlands; nay, he was ſtyl'd, *Alterius Orbis Papa, & Orbis Britannici Pontifex*; and in the Acts which he diſpatch'd, he dated, *Anno Pontificatûs noſtri*, &c. At preſent he writes himſelf *Primate of all England*; whereas he of *York* is ſtyl'd only *Primate of England*. In Times of Popery they were both *Legati nati*. They have the Compellation of *Grace*, (which is the Term of Honour uſed in addreſſing a Duke) and *Moſt Reverend Father in God*. The Archbiſhops may convoke Provincial Synods.

ARCHDEACONS.] There are threeſcore in *England*. Their Buſineſs is to viſit from Time to Time their reſpective Churches, and to take Information of Abuſes and Diſorders of the Prieſts or Curates in their Miniſtry, and adviſe the Biſhop thereof.

ARMS OF ENGLAND.] The Arms of *England* are *Gules*, three Leopards, *Or*, one over the other, armed and langued *Azure*. The King quarters in the firſt Quarter the Arms of *France* and *England*; in the ſecond, thoſe of *Scotland*, which bears, *Or*, a Lyon rampant, *Gules*, ſurrounded by a double *Treſſure* of the ſame, flower-de-luc'd and counter-flower-de-luc'd; in the third, thoſe of *Ireland*, which are *Azure*, a Harp *Or*, ſtring'd

ſtring'd *Argent*. The Arms of *Naſſau* over the whole, * which are *Azure* ſtrewed with Billetes *Or*, a Lyon rampant of the ſame, arm'd and langued *Gules*. I have read in ſeveral *Engliſh* Authors, that before their King *Henry* II. the Arms of *England* were only two Leopards, which were the Arms of *William the Conqueror*, Duke of *Normandy*; that the *Saxon* Kings bore *Azure*, a Croſs † *Sinople*, accompany'd with 4 Mailles *Or*, and that the *Daniſh* Kings bore *Or*, ſtrewed with Hearts, *Gules*, carrying three Lyons Paſſant Gardant *Azure*. All this requires an Examination, which I ſhall not enter into now. When I aſk'd why the Arms of *France* poſſeſs'd the Place of Honour in the Eſcotcheon of *England*, I was told, 1. Becauſe *France* is a larger Kingdom than *England*; and 2. Becauſe the Arms of *France* had ever been thoſe of a Kingdom, whereas thoſe of *England* were originally the Arms but of a Dutchy. If you are ſatisfy'd with theſe Anſwers, I am eaſy. Of late I obſerve the *French Flower-de-Lys* are ſometimes put in the laſt Quarter.

The Arms of the City of *London* are, *Argent*, a Croſs *Gules*, with a Sword of

* *Note*, Theſe Travels were written in the late K. *William*'s Time; which is neceſſary to be remember'd in many Parts of this Work.

† Sinople upon Azure; an Error on one Hand, and a Fable on the other.

the ſame. Some ſay this is the Sword of St. *Paul*, and others, that 'tis the Sword of a Lord-Mayor of *London*, nam'd *William Wallworth*, who kill'd the Rebel *Wat Tyler*, *Anno* 1381, in the Preſence and Defence of *Richard* the Second.

The Arms of the Academy of Sciences (better known by the Name of the Royal Society) are *Argent*, with an Eagle for its Creſt, and two Spaniels (with Crowns for Collars) for its Supporters. The Device is, * *Nullius in verba.* King *Charles* II. granted them theſe Arms, with divers Privileges, *Anno* 1663, which is the true Time of their Eſtabliſhment.

† *ARMS OR SCUTCHEONS.*] There are many *Engliſh* Gentlemen of *French* Extraction, who bear the ſame Name and Arms as the Families from which they iſſue, whoſe Deſcendants are in *France*. All of theſe that I know of, which is no ſmall Number, ſay, that their Anceſtors came into *England* with *William the Conqueror*. The *Engliſh*, and, if I am not miſtaken, the reſt of the *European* Nations, have in general the ſame Laws in Heraldry as we have; but they vary from us in ſome Particulars in their Practice: For Inſtance, their Widows bear their Eſcotcheons Lozenge-wiſe, like Maidens in *France*, and

* See Royal Society.
† See Nobility.

and do not ſurround it with our *Cordelieres*. The *Engliſh* Dukes do not encloſe theirs in a Mantle fac'd with Ermine, as our Princes, Dukes, and Peers conſtantly do: And this ‖ Mantle here is arbitrarily aſſum'd by any Gentleman that has a Mind to it. It is painted with a Cypher commonly upon Hackney-Coaches. Some of the Coronets of the *Engliſh* Lords differ from ours. The Coronets of the *Engliſh* Viſcounts is a Circle adorn'd with Pearls, without any fix'd Number, like that of our Counts in *France*; whereas our Viſcounts have * 12 Pearls by three and three, ſet in four Heaps. The Coronets of the *Engliſh* Earls have Pearls rais'd upon high Points, or little Pyramids, with a very low Leaf, like a Parſley-Leaf, running between them. Our Barons have a Cap ſurrounded by a String of Pearls, and the † Coronet of the *Engliſh* Barons is a Circle adorn'd with ſix Pearls. The Biſhops ſometimes put the Mitre and Crozier in their Coats of Arms; but they have neither the Hat nor the Taſſels pendant of our *French* Biſhops. The younger Sons in *England* do not alter their Coats by the ſame *Briſures* as we do; they have only

‖ Its Ermine is not ſpotted with Black, which is a Thing to be obſerv'd, as I ſhall remark elſewhere.

* I have alſo ſeen 4 large Pearls rais'd, and 4 little ones between them.

† Their Coronet was given them by K. *Charles* II.

the Label like us for the firſt and nobleſt of thoſe *Briſures*; the others are the Half-moon, the Star, the Marlet, the Wheel or Ring, and the Flower-de-Lys. Theſe are the Pieces wherewith the Children of the eldeſt Branch break the Eſcotcheon. If there is a ſecond Branch, the Head of that Branch breaks with the Half-moon, (which is the ſecond Piece) and charges that Half-moon with the Label: His eldeſt Son breaks with the ſame Half-moon, charg'd with another Half-moon; the ſecond, with the Half-Moon charg'd with a Star, which is the third Piece; the third, with the Half-Moon charg'd with a Marlet, which is the fourth Piece, *&c.* If there is a third Branch, it all breaks with the Star; one charg'd with the Label, another with the Half-moon, another with the Star, *&c.* The fourth Branch too breaks the whole Marlet; the firſt charg'd alſo with the Label, the ſecond with the Creſcent, the third with the Star, the fourth the Marlet, the fifth with the Ring, and the ſixth with the Flower-de-Lys; and ſo of the other Branches, to the Number of ſix. If there were more, I know not what Diſtinction they wou'd uſe. You know that in *France* the principal Officers of the Royal Houſe, and thoſe that poſſeſs the chief Military Employments, adorn their Coat with certain

Marks

Marks that denote their Offices. Thus the Great Chamberlain, for Example, adorns his Coat with two Keys croſs'd *in Saltier*, the Rings of which determine in Royal Crowns; the Marſhals of *France* with two Battoons, ſtrew'd with Flower-de-Lys; the Admiral, with two Anchors, *Or*. The Maſter of the Horſe ſupports his Coat with two Swords in the Scabbards, which with the Belts are *ſtrewed with France*. The Conſtable formerly ſupported his with two Hands, arm'd with a naked Sword lifted up. The Maſter of the Ordinance puts two Cannons under his Coat, *&c.* In *England* this Practice is not known: Several of the Great Officers have Marks of Diſtinction, but thoſe Marks do not appear in their Coats. The High-Steward, who is created only upon certain Occaſions, and for a very ſhort Time, (this Office being now ſuppreſs'd) bears a white Wand, and ſits under a Canopy when he pronounces Sentence upon a Peer of the Kingdom convicted of ſome great Crime. The Golden Mace, and the Seals embroider'd in Gold, are carry'd before the Chancellor, or the Keeper of the Great Seal. The High-Treaſurer, the Lord-Steward of the King's Houſhold, and the Chamberlain of the ſaid Houſhold, bear long ſmall white Staves as well as the High-Steward; whereas thoſe of the Treaſurer and Comptroller

of

of the King's Houſhold, are ſhorter and ſomewhat thicker. The Earl-Marſhal bears a black Staff, tipt at both Ends with Silver. See *High-Steward, Treaſurer, Chamberlain*, &c. [You muſt take care not to confound the High-Treaſurer, Great-Chamberlain, *&c.* with the Treaſurer, Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold, *&c.*

ASSOCIATION.] After the happy Diſcovery of the Aſſaſſination Plot, both Houſes of Parliament, all the Counties of the Kingdom, all the Boroughs, all the Societies, unanimouſly ſign'd a general Aſſociation to defend or avenge King *William*, as is well known to every Body. The Aſſociation of the County of *Suffolk* had 70,000 Hands to't; not above 170 refuſing to ſign it. 'Twas preſented to the King the 26th of *May*, 1696. The Ribband-Weavers of *London*, who upon the King's coming had put theſe Words on their Ribbands, *No Popery, no Slavery*, did upon this Occaſion alſo ſhew their Loyalty, by the like Inſtances in the Way of their Trade. When the Traytors *Friend* and *Parkins* were going to *Tyburn* to be hang'd, the Horſes that drew the Sledge were dreſs'd out with theſe Aſſociation Ribbons; whereupon *Parkins* deſir'd the Executioner to take away thoſe diſagreeable Accoutrements; but was anſwer'd, all he could do to gratify him, was to carry him with his Back to the Horſes

Horſes, that he might not have the Mortification to ſee 'em.

BALLS.] The late King and Queen were uſed to give a Ball at *Whitehall* upon their Birth-Day; and on that Day not only the Courtiers, but moſt People of Faſhion, in Town, and even in the Country, had new Cloaths; it muſt be confeſs'd that neither Balls, nor any other Diverſions of that Nature, are kept up in *England* with that Gayety and Show which always accompany them at the Court of *France*; but the moſt turbulent and moſt tumultuous Pleaſures are not always the ſweeteſt.

BARGES.] They give this Name in *England* to a Sort of Pleaſure-Boat, at one End of which is a little Room handſomely painted and cover'd, with a Table in the Middle, and Benches round it; and at the other End, Seats for 8, 10, 12, 20, 30, or 40 Rowers. There are very few Perſons of Great Quality but what have their *Barges*, tho' they do not frequently make Uſe of them. Their Watermen wear a Jacket of the ſame Colour they give for their Livery, with a pretty large Silver Badge upon their Arm, with the Nobleman's Coat of Arms embоſs'd in it. Theſe Watermen have ſome Privileges, as belonging to Peers; but they have no Wages, and are not domeſtick Servants: They live in their own Houſes

with

with their Families, and earn their Livelyhood as they can. The * Lord Mayor of *London*, and the ſeveral Companies, have alſo their Barges, and are carry'd in them upon certain ſolemn Occaſions.

BARONS.] All the Peers of *England*, † Dukes, Marqueſſes, and the reſt, are Barons, and have their Seat in the Houſe of Lords only in that Quality. The King, who is the Fountain and ſole Diſtributor of theſe Honours, makes them Barons, and conſequently Peers, either by a Letter ſummoning them to ſit in the Houſe of Lords, or by Letters Patents under the Great Seal, which is the Method moſt practis'd. Formerly the Burgeſſes of the City of *London* were call'd Barons, and had certain Privileges, as the Burgeſſes of the Towns call'd *Cinque Ports* have at preſent.

BARONS OF THE CINQUE PORTS.] The Town and Port of *Haſtings*, with the Towns of *Winchelſea*, *Rye*, and *New Romney*, and the four other Ports of *Hyth*, *Dover*, *Sandwich*, and *Seaford*, are call'd the *Cinque Ports*. The Burgeſſes of theſe Towns, by a particular Privilege granted to their Predeceſſors, in Reward of their good Services done at Sea, are call'd by the Title of Barons; but theſe Barons are not Peers of *England*. Their Privileges

* See Lord-Mayor.
† See Nobility.

leges are, to ſend two from among them for each of the eight Towns above-mention'd into the Houſe of Commons, and ſixteen the like Deputies to *London*, on the Day of the Coronation to carry the King's Canopy in the Proceſſion. On that Day too they have the Honour to dine in the King's Preſence, in the ſame Hall, and at the ſame Time.

BARONS OF THE EXCHEQUER.] The four Judges of the Court of *Exchequer* are alſo call'd Barons, tho' they are no more Peers than the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*; 'tis a mere Title and nothing elſe. The firſt of theſe four Judges is call'd Lord Chief Baron. Theſe with the eight Judges of the King's-Bench and Common-Pleas, make up the Number of the twelve Judges of the Kingdom. Their Quality or Name of Baron is not properly a Title of Honour, but rather the Name of their Office. Thus, for Inſtance, Sir *Nicholas Lechmere* is ſometimes call'd Baron *Lechmere*, as we ſay Counſellor ſuch a one, Preſident, Secretary ſuch a one.

As to the Barons of the *Cinque Ports*, they are never call'd Baron ſuch a one, but only Barons of the *Cinque Ports*. The thirty two Deputies that bore up the two Canopies of King *James* II. and his Queen, had the Rank of Barons in the Order for regulating that Ceremony. Each of theſe Barons in his own Houſe

is

is no more than Mr. such a one, if he be a plain Gentleman, and not knighted. There is a thirteenth Judge, who has a particular Office, and is call'd *Curſitor Baron.*

BATH.] (*Bathonia, Aquæ Solis, Aquæ Calidæ.*) This Town takes its Name from the Baths for which it is famous. Several in *Switzerland* and *Germany* are call'd *Baden* for the ſame Reaſon. In Winter *Bath* makes a very melancholy Appearance; but during the Months of *May*, *June*, *July*, and *Auguſt*, there is a Concourſe of genteel Company, that peoples, enriches, and adorns it; at that Time Proviſions and Lodgings grow dear. Thouſands go thither to paſs away a few Weeks, without heeding either the Baths or the Waters, but only to divert themſelves with good Company. They have Muſick, Gaming, Publick Walks, Balls, and a little Fair every Day. *Bath* * is in the County of *Somerſet.* The Town is very ſmall, at moſt but 4 or 500 common Paces long, and 300 broad. The Cathedral is handſome enough, and very lightſome. The Count *de Roye* is bury'd there, with this Epitaph:

Fredericus de Roye de la Rochefoucault, Comes De Roye, de Rouci, & Liſſort,

Nobilis

* See Tunbridge.

Nobilis Ordinis Elephantini Eques,
Natalibus, Opibus, Gloria Militari,
Et quod majus eſt,
Fide erga Religionem inclytus.
Deceſſit die 9. Junii, Anno 1690.
Ætatis 57.

Fides erga Religionem is a Language I never heard before. In a Nitch they ſhow you the Statue of the King who, according to Tradition, was the firſt Diſcoverer of theſe Baths, with the following Inſcription on one Side of it; *Ladud, Son to Ladhudibrus, the eight King of* Britaign *from* Brute, *a great Philoſopher and Mathematician, bred at* Athens, *and recorded the firſt Diſcoverer and Founder of this Bath, eight hundred ſixty and three Years before* Chriſt; *that is,* 1545 *from this preſent Year, Anno Dni.* M.DC.XCII.

The City of *Bath* is upon the River *Avon*, in a little Plain, enclos'd quite round with pretty high Mountains; it is united into one Biſhoprick with the Town of * *Wells.*

BEAUX.] It muſt be own'd there are more Gaſcoons in *Gaſcony* than in any other Part of the World; but then it muſt alſo be own'd, there are of them every where. The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe ſmart Fellows, or *He-Coquets*, who are not

* Belgæ, Theorodunum.

not rare in any Part of *France*, and who abound at *Paris*. *England* alſo has a competent Share of theſe Animals, and the City of *London* particularly is thoroughly ſtock'd with 'em. Theſe Gentlemen in *Engliſh* are call'd *Fops* and *Beaux*. The Play-houſes, Chocolate-houſes, and *Park* in Spring, perfectly ſwarm with them: Their whole Buſineſs is to hunt after new Faſhions. They are Creatures compounded of a Perriwig and a Coat laden with Powder as white as a Miller's, a Face beſmear'd with Snuff, and a few affected Airs; they are exactly like *Moliere*'s Marqueſſes, and want nothing but that Title, which they would infallibly aſſume in any other Country but *England*. *

Sint procul à nobis Juvenes, ut Fœmina, comti.
Fine çoli modico forma virilis amat.
Ovid.

A Beau is ſo much the more remarkable in *England*, becauſe, generally ſpeaking, the *Engliſh*-Men dreſs in a plain uniform Manner.

BEDLAM, or *BETHLEM*.] An ancient Hoſpital, rebuilt at the Charge of the City of *London*, *Anno* 1675. † This Edifice coſt 18000 *l.* Sterling, which amounts to near 240,000 Livres. It is well ſituated, and has in Front ſeveral very ſpacious

* See Nobility.
† Between *April* 75 and *July* 76 inclusive.

cious and agreeable Walks. All the Mad Folks of *London* are not in this Hospital.

BEER.] There are a hundred and a hundred Sorts of Beer made in *England*, and some not bad: Art has well supply'd Nature in this Particular. Be that as 'twill, Beer is Art, and Wine is Nature; I'm for Nature against the World.

BENEFIT OF THE CLERGY.] About 600 Years ago, in the Reign of *William the Second*, the People of *England* were so strangely ignorant, that the very Priests cou'd hardly read. The King, in order to bring the People out of such a State of Darkness, made a Law, that in certain Cases (as Man-Slaughter, Theft, (for the first Time) not exceeding the Sum of 5 *l.* Sterling, and committed without Burglary, or putting the Person robb'd into bodily Fear, Polygamy, *&c.*) the Convict might save his Life, and escape with no other Punishment but burning in the Hand, if he were so great a Scholar as to be able to read; and tho' at present there is hardly the meanest Peasant in *England* but what can read, yet the Law is still in Force. They say to the Criminal, *Thou* N, *who art convicted of having committed such and such a Crime, what hast thou to demand in Favour of thy self, to hinder Sentence of Death being pass'd upon thee?* The Criminal answers, *I demand the Benefit of the Clergy.* His Demand is granted,

ed, and the Ordinary of *Newgate* gives him a Book, printed in the old † *Gothic* Letter, in which the Criminal reads a few Words. Then the Lord-Mayor, or one of the Judges, asks the Ordinary *Legitne vel non?* And the Ordinary answers, *Legit ut Clericus.* However, when the Criminal has a Right to demand the *Benefit of the Clergy*, they seldom give themselves the Trouble to examine whether they can read or no; be he the greatest Scholar in the World, or the greatest Blockhead, 'tis all a Case, so he gives but a little Spill of Money to the Ordinary, who tells him in a low Voice (which the whole Court may hear) three or four Words, which he pronounces, and there's an End of the Matter. 'Tis always taken for granted that a Peer can read, and he is never burnt in the Hand when he claims the *Benefit of the Clergy*.

* *BARWICK*, or *BERWICK*.] This Town is situated upon the Point of a Cape, at the Mouth of the River *Tweed*, and is tolerably large and handsome. Tho' the *English* have plac'd it in the County of *Northumberland* ever since they conquer'd it, yet it is really in *Scotland*, and was formerly the principal Key of that Kingdom. Before the Union ‖ it was the

† The same Character that Acts of Parliament and Proclamations are printed in.

* Borcovicum, Bremenium, Bervicium, Barvicum, Teusis.

‖ He means the Union of the two Crowns, by *James* of *Scotland*'s Accession to that of *England*.

the perpetual Object of the Jealousy of the two Nations, and accordingly was frequently taken and retaken by each of them. In Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Declarations, *&c.* which contain any Decree to be observ'd througout all *England*, the Town of *Berwick* is particularly nam'd, † to the End that no Body may pretend Ignorance of it's being comprehended therein. This Practice was much more necessary before the Union than it is now. *Henry* II. built the Castle of *Berwick*, but the best Part of its Fortifications were made by Queen *Elizabeth*.

Bishops.] There are in *England* two Archbishops and four and twenty Bishops. The Bishop of the Isle of *Man*, is not to be put upon the same || Foot with the rest, because not holding immediately of the King, he is not a Peer of the Kingdom. The Bishops have the Rank of Barons, and take Precedence of them; so that the Bishop of *London*, as first Bishop, is also the first Baron in the Kingdom. The Canon Law does not allow the Bishops to give their Votes in the House of Lords upon an Affair wherein Life and Death, or the Mutilation of some Member, is de-

 pending

† The Principality of *Wales* is also mention'd for the same Reason.

|| He holds of the Earl of *Derby*, Lord and *King* of the Isle of *Man*.

pending, upon a certain * ridiculous Maxim, *That the Church loves not Blood*; yet they debate and judge indirectly, as in the Caſe of Sir *William Fenwick*; the Queſtion was, whether the Teſtimony brought againſt him was ſufficient or not; ſo that to decide that this Teſtimony was ſufficient, was in Effect a Condemnation of *Fenwick*: Now the Biſhops gave their Opinions as well as the reſt, and were almoſt to a Man for the Validity of the Teſtimony, which took away *Fenwick*'s Life. When the Devil was let looſe in *England* againſt the poor Proteſtants, and it was thought a Piece of Sport to burn 'em, the ſole Declaration of a Biſhop, that ſuch a one, or ſuch a one, was a Heretick, was a ſufficient Proof againſt them; and upon this they were ſent to the Flames. This impertinent and helliſh Law * is aboliſh'd. The Biſhops have divers Privileges, of which I ſhall not enter into a particular Detail. The Biſhop of *Durham*, Earl and Prince Palatine of *Durham*, Earl of *Sadberg*, *&c.* always takes Place immediately after the Biſhop of *London*, and next to him is the Biſhop of *Wincheſter*; the other 21 take Place according to the Time of their having been Biſhops.

BOATS.]

* *Eccleſia non amat ſanguinem.* Why ſhou'd it not love to do what is juſt? This Maxim has ſomewhat of a fine Appearance with it, but at the Bottom is utterly falſe: Beſides, it is poſſible to ſhed Blood without loving to do it.

* De Hæretico comburendo.

Boats.] The little Boats upon the *Thames*, which are only for carrying of Perſons, are light and pretty; ſome are row'd but by one Man, others by two; the former are call'd *Scullers*, and the latter *Oars*. They are reckon'd at ſeveral Thouſands; but tho' there are indeed a great many, I believe the Number is exaggerated. The City of *London* being very long, it is a great Conveniency to be able ſometimes to make Uſe of this Way of Carriage. You ſit at your Eaſe upon Cuſhions, and have a Board to lean againſt; but generally they have no Covering, unleſs a Cloth which the Watermen ſet up immediately, in caſe of Need, over a few Hoops; and ſometimes you are wet to the Skin for all this. It is eaſy to conceive that the *Oars* go faſter than the *Sculls*, and accordingly their Pay is double. You never have any Diſputes with them; for you can go to no Part either of *London*, or the Country above or below it, but the Rate is fix'd by Authority; every Thing is regulated and printed: The ſame is done with reſpect to Hackney-Coaches, and Carts for the Carriage of Goods.

Bridewell.] This Palace was built by * *Henry* VIII. and given in a little Time afterward, by his Son *Edward* VI. to ſerve

* In this Palace K. *Henry* receiv'd and treated magnificently *Charles* V. *Anno* 1522.

for a Houſe of Correction, ſomewhat like the *Raſphuys* and *Spinhuys* in *Holland*. They ſend to *Bridewell* the ſcandalous People of both Sexes, that is to ſay, ſuch beggarly ones as they dare ſend thither This Houſe is fitter for an Hoſpital than a King's Palace.

BRIDGE.] (of *London*) *London-Bridge* (for it has but one) was begun under *Henry* II. in the Year 1176, and finiſh'd in the Reign of *John*, 1209. Since that Time it has been frequently burnt, deſtroy'd by Ice, and as often repair'd. A Prieſt nam'd *Peter de Colechurch* was the chief Founder of it, and not an Archbiſhop, as ſome have believ'd. The King and the City contributed their Share. This Bridge is of Free-Stone; it has 19 Arches, is 800 Foot long, and 30 broad. They ſay it is 60 Foot high; of each Side it are Rows of Houſes: There is a conſiderable Eſtate to keep it in Repair. The *Engliſh* praiſe this Work above any Thing that is to be ſeen in the World. For my Part, who am no great Critic in Matters of this Nature, and who cou'd find nothing ſo wonderful in my View of it, I ſhall not undertake to write a Panegyric upon it: I am indeed ſatisfy'd that it muſt have coſt a great deal of Pains to make good Dams for the raiſing of Piles to ſupport this Bridge, it being very difficult to drive Stakes and ſecure ſuch Dams in a Place perpetually beaten and waſh'd by

by the Flux and Re-flux of the Sea; but I do not imagine that becauſe a Thing has coſt a great deal of Pains, it is therefore the more beautiful, unleſs it has a better Effect upon the Eye. Hardly any Countryman that drives his Cart over *London-Bridge*, is a whit more ſtruck with Admiration of the Beauty of this than of other Bridges he has ſeen before; an evident Proof that this Bridge has nothing that ſtrikes the Eye. It coſt a great deal of Pains to build it; what then? So much the worſe for them that took that Pains. There are a thouſand Things that formerly could not be done without a vaſt deal of Trouble, which we have now found out a Way to do with a great deal of Eaſe; are thoſe Things at all leſs beautiful than they were when more Time and more Expence were requir'd for them? So three or four Officers of our Garriſon were reaſoning t'other Day about this Bridge: But the King's Surveyor would, perhaps, talk in another Strain. The great Ships that go up the *Thames*, do not go thro' Bridge, but ſmall Veſſels can. There is a Draw-bridge about the Middle, to give Paſſage to the Maſts.

BRISTOL.] * *Briſtol* has the greateſt Trade of any Town in *England* next to

* *Briſtolium Venta Silurum.* This City ſtands in the two Counties of *Glouceſter* and *Somerſet*. It has a Bridge, with Houſes on each Side, like *London-Bridge*.

London. It is ſituated between the Mountains joining the Conflux of the *Avon* and *Froom*, which form two good Ports. This City was erected into a Biſhoprick in the Reign of *Henry* VIII.

BUGGERY, or *Buggeria*,] in *French*, Sodomy. The *Engliſh* ſay, both the Word and Thing came to them from *Italy*, and are Strangers to *England*. Indeed they love the Fair Sex too well to fall into ſuch an Abomination. In *England*, as well as almoſt all other Countries, it is a Crime puniſhable with Death. See *Felony*.

BULLS.] I don't know what can be the Cauſe that the *Engliſh* Bulls are not ſo fierce as others. In thoſe Provinces of *France* which I'm acquainted with they are generally unlucky: There are very few but what are ſo, and they ſeldom truſt *them* with the Key of the Field. Here, wherever you ſee a Herd of Cows, you are ſure of finding ſome Bulls among them, and thoſe not at all dangerous. Here follows the Manner of thoſe Bull-baitings which are ſo much talk'd of: They tie a Rope to the Root of the Horns of the Ox or Bull, and faſten the other End of the Cord to an Iron Ring fix'd to a Stake driven into the Ground; ſo that this Cord being about 15 Foot long, the Bull is confin'd to a Sphere of about 30 Foot Diameter. Several Butchers, or other Gentlemen, that

are

are desirous to exercise their Dogs, * stand round about, each holding his own by the Ears; and when the Sport begins, they let loose one of the Dogs: The Dog runs at the Bull; the Bull, immoveable, looks down upon the Dog with an Eye of Scorn, and only turns a Horn to him to hinder him from coming near: The Dog is not daunted at this, he runs round him, and tries to get beneath his Belly, in order to seize him by the Muzzle, or the Dewlap, or the pendant Glands, which are so necessary in the great Work of Generation: The Bull then puts himself into a Posture of Defence; he beats the Ground with his Feet, which he joins together as close as possible, and his chief Aim is not to gore the Dog with the Point of his Horn, † but to slide one of them under the Dog's Belly, (who creeps close to the Ground to hinder it) and to throw him so high in the Air that he may break his Neck in the Fall. This often happens: When the Dog thinks he is sure of fixing his Teeth, a Turn of the Horn, which seems to be done with all the Negligence in the World, gives him a Sprawl thirty Foot high, and puts him in Danger of a damnable Squelch when he comes down. This Danger would be una-

* These Dogs are but of a moderate Size.

† When the Bull's Horns are too sharp, they put them in a kind of a wooden Sheath.

unavoidable, if the Dog's Friends were not ready beneath him, ſome with their Backs to give him a ſoft Reception, and others with long Poles, which they offer him ſlant-ways, to the Intent that, ſliding down them, it may break the Force of his Fall. Notwithſtanding all this Care, a Toſs generally makes him ſing to a very ſcurvy Tune, and draw his Phiz into a pitiful Grimace: But unleſs he is totally ſtunn'd with the Fall, he is ſure to crawl again towards the Bull, with his old Antipathy, come on't what will. Sometimes a ſecond Friſk into the Air diſables him for ever from playing his old Tricks: But ſometimes too he faſtens upon his Enemy, and when once he has ſeiz'd him with his Eye-teeth, he ſticks to him like a Leech, and would ſooner die than leave his Hold. Then the Bull bellows, and bounds, and kicks about to ſhake off the Dog; by his Leaping the Dog ſeems to be no Manner of Weight to him, tho' in all Appearance he puts him to great Pain. In the End, either the Dog tears out the Piece he has laid Hold on, and falls, or elſe remains fix'd to him, with an Obſtinacy that would never end, if they did not pull him off. To call him away would be in vain; to give him a hundred Blows would be as much ſo; you might cut him to Pieces Joint by Joint before he would let him looſe. What is to be done then?

While

While ſome hold the Bull, others thruſt Staves into the Dog's Mouth, and open it by main Force. This is the only Way to part them.

BURGLARY.] * In *England*, a Man that is convicted of having forc'd a Door, broken a Wall, a Window, or a Pane of Glaſs, with Intent to ſteal, is guilty of Burglary, and condemn'd to Death, even tho' he has taken nothing: Whereas one that ſteals, finding the Door open, is puniſh'd leſs ſeverely. Thus the Fact is vary'd by the Circumſtances.

CABINETS OF CURIOSITIES.] Mr. *Charlton*'s Cabinet of Curioſities is that which is moſt talk'd of at *London*. There is alſo a fine Collection at *Greſham* College, where the *Royal Society* meet.

CAMBRIDGE.] † There are 16 ‖ Colleges in *Cambridge*: This ancient and famous Univerſity has divers Privileges, and is no leſs frequented than *Oxford*. To obtain the Degree of Doctor in Divinity, after being Maſter of Arts, requires eleven ‡ Years Study in the Univerſity: Seven to be Batchelor, and four more to be

* This Word, according to *William Lombard*, is derived from *Bour* a Chamber, and *Larron* a Thief.

† Cantabrigia, Camboritum.

‖ Halls and Colleges are in Reality the ſame Thing at *Cambridge*.

‡ The Degree of Doctor is ſometimes granted by Favour, without this long Apprenticeſhip, and particularly to Strangers.

be Doctor. What Patience! To be a Doctor in Law, or in Phyſick, requires alſo eleven Years: Six for the *Bacchalaureat*, and five for the Doctorſhip. The City of *Cambridge* is the Capital of *Cambridgeſhire*.

CANTERBURY.] * Formerly *Canterby*, is the Capital of the County of *Kent*, with the Title of Archbiſhoprick and Primacy of all *England*. The Town is neither large nor handſome: The Houſes are moſtly of Wood and Plaiſter, low, and with Windows jutting out one above another. Its Situation is in a pretty riſing Plain upon a little † River, whoſe Water is very clear and very agreeable. The Country round about it is charming. The Air of *Kent*, towards the Mouth of the *Thames*, and in all the low Places, is reckon'd unwholeſome: The *Kentiſh* Agues are famous; but at *Canterbury* the Air is pretty good, and Wood is a cheap Fewel. In the Cathedral, which is a vaſt Structure, and beautiful in the *Gothic* Way, they ſhow you the Tombs of ſeveral Kings of *Kent*, and, if I remember right, ſome Drops of *Thomas à Becket*'s Blood: Something of him they have I'm ſure, but can't well call to Mind what.

CAPS.] (priviledg'd ones) King *Charles* II. order'd that his Coachmen, Footmen, and

* Cantuaria.
† The *Stour*.

and other the like Domeſticks, ſhould wear certain Caps, which they ſhould not be oblig'd to pull off even when they came into his Preſence; and this is ſtill practis'd. Theſe Caps are of black Velvet. The King of *France*, with all his Grandeur, gives thoſe who accompany him on Horſeback in a Review, and upon ſuch Occaſions, Permiſſion to be cover'd; and indeed a Man on Horſeback * has Need of both his Hands. In *England* this is never done: I have ſeen the King reviewing above 12000 Men, which could be no ſhort Review, ſurrounded by a large Attendance all Hat in Hand. I have read ſomewhere, that an Earl of *Suſſex* in *England*, and a Baron of *Kinſale* in *Ireland*, formerly obtain'd the Privilege of being † cover'd in the King's Preſence.

CARNAVAL.] The *Engliſh* and moſt other Proteſtant Nations are utterly unacquainted with thoſe Diverſions of the Carnaval which are ſo famous at *Venice*, and known more or leſs in all other *Roman Catholick* Countries. The great Feſtival Times here are from *Chriſtmaſs* to Twelfth-Day incluſive, at *Eaſter*, and at *Whitſontide*.

CARO-

* When *Philip* came to *Wincheſter* to eſpouſe Queen *Mary*, the Lord-Lieutenant of the County (of *Southampton*) rode a Mile bare-headed when he went to meet him, and did not cover himſelf 'till *Philip* bid him do it. *Ulloa*.

† This is one of the Privileges of the Grandees of *Spain*.

CAROLINA.] The Proprietors of *Carolina* have taken Advantage of the Diſperſion of us *French* Refugees, to cultivate ſome Parts of their huge Foreſts in *America*.

CARTS.] The Wheels of the *London* Carts are very broad, and not plated with Iron, becauſe that would deſtroy their Pavement. Theſe Carts are oblig'd to have a Number as well as the Hackney-Coaches, that People may know them again, if they have any Complaints to make againſt the Drivers.

CHAIR OF THE KINGS OF SCOTLAND.] *Edward* I. having beaten the *Scots*, and taken their King, *John Balliol*, Priſoner, carry'd away to *London* the Chair in which the Kings of *Scotland* us'd to ſit to be crown'd. This Chair, according to an ancient Prediction, *, was a *Palladium*, like that of *Troy*, upon which the Fate of the Kingdom depended. This Prediction was, that *whitherſoever the Chair ſhould be remov'd, the Kingdom ſhould be* † *remov'd with it.* This fatal Chair is now ſhown in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*, and is us'd in the Coronation.

CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND.] It has been obſerv'd, that from the Reign of *Henry*

* Others relate this Prophecy in two *Latin* Verſes:

Ni fallat fatum Scoti quocunq; locatum,
Invenient lapidem regnare tenentur ibidem.

† Not the Kingdom, but only the Reſidence of the King is really remov'd.

Henry II. to *Henry* VIII. all the Chancellors of *England* were Prieſts; and ever ſince the Place has been fill'd by profeſt Lawyers. Every Body knows the Duty of a Lord Chancellor, for which Reaſon I ſhall only add, that in all Ceremonies he follows immediately after the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*; and that they have a Right to name to all Benefices under the yearly Value of 20 *l.* Sterling in the King's Books. The Annals of *Burton* Monaſtery relate, That at the Time of the Foundation of that Monaſtery, about the Year 1004, the Uſe of Seals was not yet known in *England*, and that the Donations to that Monaſtery were confirm'd by the Signature of the King, of his ſix Sons, of two Archbiſhops, ſome Biſhops, and other Perſons of the higheſt Quality.

CHANGES.] This Name (which is a Corruption from Exchange) they give to three or four Buildings laid out in Walks, like the Galleries of the *Palais* at *Paris*, on purpoſe to ſell the ſame Sort of Goods.

CHAPPEL OF KING JAMES II.] The late King *James* built a large handſome Chappel, all of Carpenters and Joyners Work, with a very pretty Steeple, which might be taken to Pieces and carry'd to the Camp, or any where elſe at his Pleaſure. At preſent 'tis fix'd, and the eſtabliſh'd Form of Service perform'd in it as in other Churches. The ſame King

built

built another magnificent Chappel in the Palace of *Whitehall.*

CHARLES II.] A good Prince, a Man of Wit, curious in Phyſical and Mechanical Experiments; a Penſioner of *France*, a *Roman* Catholick, if any Thing: Sick of being toſt from Pillar to Poſt, he was reſolv'd to ſpend the latter Part of his Life in Peace: Fonder of Women, Eaſe, and Pleaſure, than of *Dunkirk*, *England*, and all the Crowns in the Univerſe.

CHARTER-HOUSE.] In the Place where the *Carthuſians* were formerly ſettled, a Gentleman whoſe Name was *Thomas Sutton*, about 70 or 80 Years ago, founded a College where 44 young Scholars are well taught and well maintain'd, and ſent to *Oxford*, with an Allowance of 20 *l.* a Year to continue their Studies, when they have gone thro' the School: For ſuch as are not thought capable of making any Progreſs in that Way, a Sum of Money is allow'd to put them out Apprentice. There is in the ſame Houſe a handſome Maintenance given, by the ſame Benefactor, for * eight decay'd Gentlemen.

CHELSEY.] A pleaſant Village, (a ſmall Hour's Walk from *London*) upon the Left Side of the *Thames*. Here is the Phyſick-Garden, and the Hoſpital for Invalids, which the *Engliſh* call *Chelſey* College. 'Tis a noble Building, which all Strangers

* The Author is miſtaken, the Number is fourſcore.

Strangers muſt needs have the Curioſity to go to ſee. *Charles* II. was the Founder of it, and his Statue (of Copper gilt) ſtands in the Middle of the Court.

CHERRY-TREES.] I know not who told *Polydore Virgil*, that the firſt Cherry-Tree planted in *England* was carry'd thither in the Year 98. There are abundance of Cherry-Trees in the County of * *Kent*.

CHILDREN.] They have an extraordinary Regard in *England* for young Children, always flattering, always careſſing, always applauding what they do; at leaſt it ſeems ſo to us *French* Folks, who correct our Children as ſoon as they are capable of reaſoning; being of Opinion, that to keep them in Awe is the beſt Way to give them a good Turn in their Youth.

Here a Father divides his Eſtate among his Children as he pleaſes: All to one, and nothing to the reſt, if he thinks fit; the Eldeſt inherits the Land and the Houſes, and the Younger have their Share of the Moveables. Uſually among Perſons of Quality, the Fathers provide by the Marriage-Contract, or by Will, an honourable Subſiſtance for the younger Children. If there are only Daughters, they ſhare equally. At one and twenty the Children,

 both

* I have read in an old Book of Gardening, that 'till the Time of *Henry* VIII. we had Cherries brought us from *France*, and ſold at *Billinſgate*, Ship-loads of 'em; and that the ſaid King granted a Patent to one *Harris*, a *Kentiſh* Gardener, for the planting them there.

both Male and Female, are at Age. A Boy, if his Father is dead, may chuſe himſelf a Guardian at Fourteen, and contract Marriage at the ſame Age, which can never after be diſſolv'd: The Daughters have the ſame Privileges at Twelve.

CHRISTMASS.] (See *Feſtivals, Carnaval.*) From *Chriſtmaſs*-Day 'till after Twelfth-Day, * is a Time of Chriſtian Rejoycing; a Mixture of Devotion and Pleaſure: They wiſh one another Happineſs; they give Treats, and make it their whole Buſineſs to drive away Melancholy. Whereas little Preſents from one another are made only the firſt Day of the Year in *France*, they begin here at *Chriſtmaſs*; and they are not ſo much Preſents from Friend to Friend, or from Equal to Equal, (which is leſs practis'd in *England* now than formerly) as from Superior to Inferior. In the Taverns the Landlord gives Part of what is eaten and drank in his Houſe that and the two next Days; for Inſtance, they reckon you for the Wine, and tell you there is nothing to pay for Bread, nor your Slice of *Weſtphalia*. Every Family againſt *Chriſtmaſs* makes a famous Pye, which they call *Chriſtmaſs* Pye: It is a great Noſtrum the Compoſition of this Paſty; it is a moſt learned Mixture of Neats-tongues, Chicken, Eggs, Sugar, Raiſins,

* On Twelfth-Day they divide the Cake, *alias* chooſe King and Queen, and the King treats the reſt of the Company.

Raiſins, Lemon and Orange Peel, various Kinds of Spicery, *&c.* They alſo make a Sort of Soup with Plums, which is not at all inferior to the Pye, which is in their Language call'd Plum-porridge.

CHRISTNINGS.] The Cuſtom here is not to make great Feaſts at the Birth of their Children. They drink a Glaſs of Wine, and eat a Bit of a certain Cake, which is ſeldom made but upon theſe Occaſions. In the weekly Bills, I remember, that between the 16th of *December* 1689, and the 16th of *December* 1690, the Number of Chriſtnings amounted but to * 15211, and that of the Burials to † 21461; ſo that the Number of the Burials exceeded that of the Chriſtnings 6250, which is the common Proportion. I have heard an Inhabitant of *London*, who was a curious experienc'd Man, affirm, that, except in 1695, he never knew the Chriſtned exceed the Buried, taking ſeveral Weeks together.

CLERGY.] Two Archbiſhops, four and twenty Biſhops, ſix and twenty Deans, ſixty Arch-deacons, five hundred and ſeventy ſix Canons, and as many Curates as Pariſhes, make, together with the Deacons, the Body of the *Engliſh* Clergy. The King is the Head of it, and 'tis he that has the Right of nominating to the

* 7909 Males. 7302 Females.
† 11144 Males. 10317 Females.

Biſhopricks, Deaneries, and Prebends, that are above 20 *l.* Sterling a Year in Value. A Man muſt be three and twenty Years old to be a Deacon, four and twenty to be a Prieſt, and thirty to be a Biſhop. Before the Reformation, the *Engliſh* Clergy were extreamly rich, but Things are quite alter'd ſince that Time; *many have enough, few have too much, abundance have too little.* There are a vaſt many poor Wretches, whoſe Benefices do not bring them in enough to buy them Cloaths. This obliges 'em to look out for other Ways, and thoſe often ſordid ones, to get their Bread; and thus the Miniſtry grows ſcandalous. Indeed there's no Neceſſity that a Prieſt ſhould live like a Prince, but then he ſhould not live like a Beggar; for beſides that *Poverty breedeth Trickery*, as our old *French* Proverb ſays, it has this farther ill Property, that it makes thoſe ridiculous whom it oppreſſes.

Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in ſe
Quam quod ridiculos homines facit.

In other Reſpects the Clergy in general has a great many Exemptions, Immunities, Privileges, *&c.* Formerly they ſent up Members into the Houſe of Commons, but now not a Word of that.

Clocks.] There are not a great many large Clocks in *London*, ſo that you have little Advantage by them in your Houſes; but

but the Art is ſo common here, and ſo much in Vogue, that almoſt every Body has a Watch, and but few private Families are without a Pendulum.

COALS.] In many Parts of *England* they burn nothing but Wood, and in ſome others Turf, Ling, *&c.* but their common Fewel is the Coal which comes from *Scotland* and *Newcaſtle*. The *Scotch* Coal burns faſter than the other, and is dearer; it flames like Wood, and makes a bright Fire. The common Coal is not ſo combuſtible, but when once it is lighted, and there is a ſufficient Quantity of it, it burns very well, and has this Convenience with it, that it laſts a great while with little Repair. The Way of making a Coal Fire is thus: They put into the Chimney certain Iron Stoves about half a Foot high, with a Plate of Iron behind and beneath; before and on each Side are Bars plac'd, and faſten'd like the Wiers of a Cage, all of Iron: This they fill with Coal, ſmall or great, as they run, and in the Middle they put an handful of Small-Coal, which they ſet Fire to with a Bit of Linnen or Paper: As ſoon as this Small-Coal begins to burn, they make Uſe of the Bellows, and in leſs than two Minutes the other Coal takes Fire: You muſt blow a little longer after this, 'till the Fire is a little ſpread round about, and then you hang up the Bellows.

In Proportion as the Coal grows hotter it diſſolves, becomes glutinous, and ſticks * together: To keep it up and revive it, you now and then give it a Stir with a long Piece of Iron made on Purpoſe. † As it burns out you muſt throw on more Coals, and thus with a little Pains you have a Fire all Day long. The Smoak that riſes from this is horribly thick, but when the Chimneys are well built, this Smoak is carry'd clean away, and conſequently incommodes the Streets more than the Houſes. The Smell of the Sulphur cauſed by this is ſomewhat offenſive to thoſe that are but juſt come from Abroad; but one is ſoon uſed to it: And beſides, this Smell is leſs perceptible within Doors than without, eſpecially when the Fire is thoroughly lighted. All Things conſider'd, a Wood Fire muſt be own'd to be much more agreeable; yet as People are always prejudic'd in Favour of what they poſſeſs, eſpecially when Cuſtom has made it natural to them, *England* wants not thoſe who commiſerate the unhappy State of the *French* and other Nations who have no ‖ Coals. I have ſometimes anſwer'd them upon this Head,

* This is what the *Engliſh* call Caking.

† He means a Poker.

‖ We have this Coal in ſeveral Provinces of *France*; but uſe it only in Forges; It is very common in Liege.

Head, that 'tis a ſtrange Thing their King and all the *Engliſh* Nobility ſhould voluntarily throw themſelves into the Miſery of the poor *French* Folks, in burning nothing but Wood in their Apartments.

Coaches.] Every Thing relating to Hackney-Coaches in *London* is regulated by Act of Parliament. The Number which is at preſent 800; the Heighth of the Horſes, which ſhould be 14 Hands; (but this Article is but ill obſerv'd) the Rates, which are either pay'd by the Hour or by the Diſtance, 18 *d.* for the firſt Hour, and a Shilling for the reſt: The moſt uſual Way is to pay by the Diſtance, and a few Days Practice will teach a Stranger all that is neceſſary for him to know upon this Head. You never give leſs than a Shilling, if you go but a hundred Steps.

Cock-fighting] Is one of the great *Engliſh* Diverſions; they build Amphitheaters for this Purpoſe, and Perſons of Quality ſometimes appear at them. Great Wagers are laid; but I'm told, that a Man may be damnably bubbled, if he is not very ſharp.

Coffee-Houses.] Theſe Houſes, which are very numerous in *London*, are extreamly convenient. You have all Manner of News there: You have a good Fire, which you may ſit by as long as you pleaſe: You have a Diſh of Coffee;

you meet your Friends for the Tranſaction of Buſineſs, and all for a Penny, if you don't care to ſpend more.

COLCHESTER.] * This Town is the Capital of the County of *Eſſex*, tho' it is no City, but only a Borough, a Diſtinction common in *England*, tho' not known in *France*. *Colcheſter* contains 16 Pariſhes. The Town is large enough, but very ruinous. The Church of St. *Giles*, which was deſtroy'd in the Civil War about 50 Year ago, is in Part rebuilt, and they ſhow you in it the Tombs of two Governors that were kill'd by *Fairfax*'s Order, becauſe, ſays the Epitaph, they held for the King. (*Carolus Lucas, & Georgius Liſle*, 28° *Aug.* 1648.) The Houſes are moſtly of Brick, Wood, and Plaiſter, all raiſed into Ornaments ſtamp'd upon the Plaiſter, as we impreſs a Seal upon Wax; Heads of Beaſts, Feſtoons, Cartrages, Animals, Compartments, *&c.* all wretchedly deſign'd, and worſe executed. The People have a great Veneration for the Remains of a great old Caſtle, † where they imagine *Conſtantine*, ‖ as alſo his Wife *Helen*, to have been born. Some learned *Engliſh* Men, and *Baronius* after them, have indeed maintain'd, that this Emperor was

* *Caleſtria, Calonia, Camodulanum, Camuloduum.*

† This Caſtle was built towards the End of the 9th Century by *Edward* I. the Son of *Alfrid*.

‖ Father *Morinus* thinks he was born in *Bythinia*.

was born in their Iſland; but thoſe who ſay he was born in *Tranſilvania*, are, in my Opinion, ſupported by much better Reaſons. As to good Madam St. *Helena*, I believe no Body can tell any Thing either of her Extraction, Trade, or Country. The *Colcheſter* Oyſters are famous in *England*, and juſtly.

Colds.] When a Cold grows inveterate in *England*, you may reckon it the Beginning of a mortal Diſtemper, eſpecially to Strangers; you muſt beware therefore how you neglect a Cold.

Committee,] (the *French* one.) The Sums of Money that have been collected for the poor *French* Refugees in *England*, (partly by Brief, partly by Act of Parliament, and partly by the meer Goodneſs and Liberality of the King, and of the late * Queen of happy and glorious Memory) have always been depoſited in the Hands of four or five Noblemen, who have referr'd the Diviſion and Adminiſtration thereof to a *choſen Sett of Men*, pick'd out from among the Refugees themſelves; theſe being more likely to know the Neceſſities and Caſes of their Countrymen than *Engliſhmen* poſſibly could be. Theſe Gentlemen are call'd the *French* Committee, or, in Reſpect of the great Commiſſioners, the Little Committee. That they may not be liable

* Queen *Mary*.

liable to Suſpicion, the Choice is made out of Perſons not only of known *Merit* and *Probity*, but of *good Subſtance*. Nothing can be more *laudable* than the *Charity*, *Equity*, *Moderation*, *Compaſſion*, *Fidelity*, and *Diligence*, *with which* theſe Gentlemen *acquit* themſelves of the Employment, or rather of the painful and difficult Taſk which *their Goodneſs induc'd them to accept*. *They neglect their own Affairs* to follow this, *without any other Advantage* beſides the Satisfaction of doing Good, and of comforting and relieving their Brethren. Such Diſtributions are too often made upon Solicitation and Favour; to him who has much already, more is given; to him who has nothing, little or nothing is given; This is the common Way among the corrupt Generation of Men which now live in the World. But *here, where the Love of God, and of their Neighbours, are the ſole Directors, there is no Reſpect of Perſons.* They examine with *the ſevereſt Prudence* the true Condition of thoſe which ſeek their Aſſiſtance. The Recommendations of the Great and Rich *are not the Means of being heard.* On the contrary, theſe Means are to *them* ſuſpicious; the Truth is what *they* look for in the Teſtimonies that are brought them, and not *Compliments and the Careſſes of Corruption.* The unhappy State of Things will not allow them to give Aſſiſtance to all that want

it;

it; but however *they comfort them by the cordial Affection with which they receive them*; by *the kind and sincere Promises* which they make them, *not to neglect any Thing that may remedy their Afflictions*; by the Hopes they give them *of bringing these Endeavours to a good Effect*: And accordingly it *is impossible to express* the Sentiments of Acknowledgment, Esteem, and Love, which all the Poor, and all the Refugees in general have in their Hearts for these *good and pious Administrators*.

Coronelli.] I will say nothing against the Goodness of Father *Coronelli*'s Globes; for why should one fret a poor Man, who at the Bottom is a good Sort of a Man enough? This most learned Monk informs us in his Account of *England*, that the Huzza, which is the Cry of the *London* Mob when they are pleas'd, comes from the *Hebrew* Word *Hosannah*. What a charming Thing it is to understand Etymology!

Corn.] A Farmer told me, that 'twas a Maxim in *England*, never to sow Corn in the same Field out of which it was reap'd.

Coronation.] The 11th of *April*, 1689, being the Day appointed for the Coronation of the King and Queen, (*William* and *Mary*) her Majesty repair'd from the Palace of *Whitehall* to that of *Westminster*, where all those who were to assist

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ſiſt in the Solemnity were already aſſembled in the Houſe; all went down into the great Hall; and the King and Queen being plac'd upon the Thrones that were prepar'd for them, the Keeper of the Jewels brought the Sword of State, togegether with that which is call'd *Curtana*,* and the two pointed Swords, together with the Gold Spurs; all which were given to the Lord-Chamberlain, who laid them upon a Table before their Majeſties. The Dean of *Weſtminſter*, the Prebends, Chanters, and the reſt of the Choir, had before in ſolemn Proceſſion brought the Crowns, the Scepters, the Globe, the † *Ampoule*, and the great golden Spoon, out of which they pour the Oil in the anointing. They had taken theſe *Regalia* at the Dean's Houſe, and had carry'd them to the Altar at the Abbey, from whence they had afterwards brought them into the Hall, and depoſited them upon the ſame Table, where the four Swords and the Spurs lay. When the Proceſſion was to begin, the Lords or Officers who were to carry theſe ſeveral Things, came and took them from off this Table. But before

* The pointleſs Sword, an Emblem of Mercy.

† A golden Veſſel made in the Shape of a Dove, which contains the Oil which ſerves for the anointing. They ſay, or rather 'twas ſaid formerly, and in old Times perhaps believ'd, that the Virgin *Mary* gave this *Ampoule* to St. *Thomas à Becket*. 'Tis only a Mimickry of the Holy *Ampoule* of *Rheims*.

fore we come to the Order of this Proceſſion, it is neceſſary to premiſe, that in order to defend the Perſons concern'd in it from the Irruption of the Mob, a Paſſage about twelve Foot wide, and enclos'd on each Side with a Rail about Breaſt high, and lin'd with two Rows of Soldiers, was made in the Middle of the Street, quite from the Palace to *Weſtminſter* Abbey. The Pavement between this Balluſtrade was laid with Gravel, cover'd with blue Cloth, and ſtrew'd with Boughs and Flowers. Rows of Scaffolds, from the Ground quite to the Houſe Tops, fill'd up the Spaces on each Side all the Way. One of the Marſhal's Men went firſt, and after him the Drums, Trumpets, *&c.* Then the ſix Clerks in *Chancery*, in Gowns of black flower'd Sattin; the King's Chaplains, having Dignities, in Scarlet Habits and their Scarfs, each holding his Cap in his Hand; the Sheriffs and Aldermen of *London*, the Maſters in *Chancery*, the Solicitor and Attorney-General, the 'Squires of the King's Body, the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber, the Barons of the *Exchequer*, the Judges of the other Courts, the Lord Chief Baron, the Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common-Pleas, the Maſter of the Rolls, and the Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, all magnificently habited in their Robes of Ceremony. Theſe were follow'd by the Children of the Choir of

Weſtminſter

Weſtminſter in white Surplices, the Serjeant of the Wardrobe, and the Serjeant-Porter, in Scarlet Gowns: The Children of the Choir of the King's-Chappel in Scarlet Gowns, the Choir of *Weſtminſter* in Surplices, the Gentlemen of the Royal Chappel in Scarlet Gowns, the Sub-Dean of the Chappel in a Scarlet Gown, turn'd up with black Velvet, and the Prebends of *Weſtminſter* in their Surplices, Copes, *&c.* The Maſter of the Jewel-Houſe in a Scarlet Gown, and the Privy-Counſellors, not Peers, in their uſual Habits: All theſe whom we have nam'd met in the Court of Requeſts, where an Officer ſet them in Order, and conducted them into the Hall. The Peereſſes met in the Painted Chamber, and the Peers in the Houſe of Lords; from whence they were conducted, all in their due Ranks, into *Weſtminſter* Hall, which is the general Place of Rendezvous. Two *Purſuivants* at Arms preceded the Baroneſſes, the Barons, and the Biſhops: Two other *Purſuivants* march'd before the Viſcounteſſes and the Viſcounts: Two Heralds in rich Habits before the Counteſſes and the Earls: Two Heralds before the Marchioneſſes and the Marqueſſes: Two other Heralds before the Dutcheſſes and the * Dukes: All theſe Peers and Peereſſes, in their

* Thoſe of the Peers that were Knights of the Garter, wore the Collar of the Order.

their Robes of Ceremony, carrying thei Coronets in their Hands. Next cam Two Kings of Arms in very rich Habits, preceding the Lord Privy-Seal, the Lord Preſident of the Council, the Archbiſhop of *York*, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, walking Two and Two; and Prince *George* of *Denmark* alone, the Tail of his Robe born up by the Maſter of his Wardrobe. After the Prince came two Perſons repreſenting the Dukes of *Aquitain* and *Normandy*, in Crimſon Velvet Robes fac'd with Ermin, with their Caps of Cloth of Gold in their Hands. Theſe were follow'd by the Noblemen that carry'd the *Regalia*. The Earl of *Mancheſter* and the Lord *Grey* of *Ruthen* walk'd together, one carrying St. *Edward*'s Staff, and the other the golden Spurs. The Earl of * *Clare*, and the Earl of *Northampton*, carry'd the Scepters, having Croſſes a Top, one for the Queen, and t'other for the King. The Earl of *Pembrook* carry'd the third Sword, the Earl of *Derby* the pointed Sword, and the Earl of † *Shrewſbury* walk'd between them with the Sword call'd *Curtana*. After them came together the Lord-Mayor of *London*, the Uſher of the Black Rod, and *Garter* Principal King at Arms in the Middle: The Lord-Mayor in a Crimſon Velvet Gown, with

* Afterwards Duke of *Newcaſtle*.
† Afterwards Duke of *Shrewsbury*.

with his golden Collar of SS, bearing the Mace of the City of *London*; the Uſher of the Black Rod with his Rod in his Hand, and *Garter* adorn'd with all his * Ornaments. Theſe three march'd in this Place, as preceding the Great Officers that we are going to name, and the Lords that carry'd the other Enſigns of Royalty.

After the Mayor, Uſher, and *Garter*, came the Earl of *Lindſey*, Lord Great-Chamberlain of *England*, ſingly: The Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl-Marſhal, the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord High-Conſtable for that Day, and the Earl of *Oxford* bearing the Sword of State in the Middle, walk'd a-breaſt, in the Robes and other Marks of their ſeveral Dignities. On each Side of thoſe four Lords were Serjeants at Arms. The Earl of † *Bedford* and the Earl of *Rutland* walk'd together; one with the Queen's Scepter, at the End of which is a Dove, and the other with the King's, made in the ſame Manner. The Queen's Globe was carry'd by the Duke of *Bolton*, and the King's by the Duke of *Grafton*: The Queen's Crown by the Duke of *Somerſet*, and the ‖ King's by the Lord High-Steward of *England* for that Day.

Next

* *Garter* held his Coronet in his Hand.
† Afterwards Duke of *Bedford*.
‖ St. *Edward's* Crown.

Next came the Biſhop of St. *Aſaph* with the *Paten*, the Biſhop of *Rocheſter* with the *Chalice*, and the Biſhop of *London* between them with the *Bible*. Theſe preceded the King and Queen, or (to follow the true Order of the Proceſſion) the Queen and King, under a Canopy born by the 16 Barons of the *Cinque* * *Ports*. The Biſhop of *Briſtol* walk'd on one Side of the Queen, that ſhe might lean upon him; and the Biſhop of *Wincheſter* by the King, for the ſame Reaſon. Their Majeſties were array'd in their Royal Robes of Crimſon Velvet. The Queen wore a Diadem, or golden Circlet, inſtead of a Crown, and the King a Cap of the ſame Velvet as his Robe, lin'd and fac'd with Ermin, and ſurrounded with a Hoop of Gold. The Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, aſſiſted by four Earls Daughters, bore the Queen's Train; and the Maſter of the Wardrobe, aſſiſted by four Earls Sons, the King's. The King wore the great Collar of his Order. The forty Gentlemen-Penſioners were in two Rows on each Side their Majeſties. Behind the Queen follow'd a Lady of the Bed-chamber and two of her Majeſty's Women; and next the King, a Gentleman and two Grooms of the Bed-chamber. After theſe came the Captain of his Majeſty's Guard, between the Captain of the Yeomen of the

* See Barons of the *Cinque Ports*.

Guard, and the Captain of the Band of Penſioners. The Company of Yeomen of the Guard marching by fours, and led by an Enſign and a Lieutenant, clos'd the Proceſſion.

Their Majeſties being enter'd the Church, * aſcended a kind of Theatre, that had been rais'd for this Purpoſe in the Middle of the Church, between the End of the great Nave, towards the Choir and the two Arms of the Croſs. All the Great Officers of the Crown, with the Peers and Peereſſes, being plac'd according to their Ranks by the Heralds at Arms, the King and Queen ſaid their Prayers in private, and ſeated themſelves in Chairs of State of Crimſon Velvet fring'd with Gold, near the Communion Table, commonly call'd the Altar. Immediately the Muſick began an Anthem, and as ſoon as that was finiſh'd, the Biſhop of *London*, who ſtood near the King, advanc'd towards the Place where the Peers were ſitting, the great Officers of the Crown walking before him, and demanded of all there preſent three Times with a loud Voice, *If they were willing to receive* William III. *and* Mary II. *for their lawful King and Queen, and if they would be Obedient and Faithful to them?* He was anſwer'd at each Time with a general Acclamation of Conſent. Then began the ſecond Anthem. In the

* St. Peter's Weſtminſter. See *Weſtminſter-Abbey*.

the mean while the Biſhop of *London*, with his Aſſiſtants, went up to the Altar, and the Anthem being ended, the King and Queen accompany'd by two Biſhops, did the ſame, and kneeled down. The Biſhop of *London*, after ſaying ſome Prayers, preſented them with a golden Baſon, and their Majeſties offer'd ſome Pieces of Cloth of Gold and ſome Ingots of Gold; after which they ſeated * themſelves again: Then the Lords who bore the *Regalia* depoſited them upon the Altar, and their Majeſties went thither again, and kneel'd down a ſecond Time: The Litany was ſung, and the proper Service perform'd; after which the King and Queen, who had been all this while upon their Knees, ſat down again, and heard the Sermon preach'd by the Biſhop of *Salisbury*, upon the third and fourth Verſes of the 23d Chapter of the 2d Book of † *Samuel*. After the Sermon, the Biſhop of *London* being at the Altar, their Majeſties went up to it, in order to take the Oath appointed by Act of Parliament. They remain'd ſtanding, and the Biſhop of *London* ſaid to them as follows: *Will*

* Not in the ſame Chairs as before.

† *The God of* Iſrael *ſaid, the Rock of* Iſrael *ſpake to me, he that ruleth over Men muſt be juſt, ruling in the Fear of God: And he ſhall be as the Light of the Morning when the Sun riſeth, even a Morning without Clouds; as the tender Graſs ſpringing out of the Earth, by clear ſhining after Rain.*

you ſolemnly promiſe and ſwear to govern the People of this Kingdom of England, *and the Dominions thereto belonging, according to the Statutes agreed on in Parliament, and the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſame?* The King and Queen anſwer'd, each in particular, *I ſolemnly promiſe ſo to do:* The Biſhop added, *Will you to your Power cauſe Law and Juſtice, in Mercy, to be executed in all your Judgments?* Their Majeſties anſwer'd, *I will.* The Biſhop again aſk'd them, *Will you, to the utmoſt of your Power, maintain the Laws of God, the true Profeſſion of the Goſpel, and the Proteſtant Reformed Religion eſtabliſh'd by Law? And will you preſerve unto the Biſhops and Clergy of this Realm, and to the Churches committed to their Charge, all ſuch Rights and Privileges as by Law do or ſhall appertain unto them or any of them?* The King and Queen made Anſwer a third Time, each in particular, as before, *All this I promiſe to do.* Then they laid their Hands upon the Holy Goſpel, and took the Oath upon their Knees in theſe Words, *The Things which I have here before promiſed I will perform and keep: So help me God.* This done, their Majeſties were conducted to new Thrones, where they were anointed and crown'd, in the Preſence of the Peers, the * Members of the Houſe of Commons, and infinite Numbers

* Seats were built on Purpoſe for them.

Numbers of other Spectators. The Muſick play'd ſome Hymns at the Inſtant that the King and the Queen were ſeated, and the Biſhop of *London*, aſſiſted by another Biſhop, diſrob'd the King: They took off his Peruke, his Robe, and his Waſtcoat; and as he was now in his Shirt quite to the Waſte, ſome of the Gentlemen of his Privy Chamber held up a Cloth of Gold to keep him from the Cold. The Biſhop pour'd ſome Oil out of the *Ampoule* into the Gold Spoon, and with it anointed the King's Hands, Arms, Shoulders, Breaſt, and the Top of his Head, pronouncing divers Benedictions, one of which was in theſe Words: *God, which is God the Son, Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, who was anointed by his Father with the Oil of Gladneſs above his Fellows, grant that by this Unction, the Benediction of the Holy Ghoſt may be poured upon thy Head, and penetrate to the Bottom of thy Heart, to the Intent that thou may'ſt receive the inviſible Graces; and that having governed thy Temporal Kingdoms with Juſtice, thou may'ſt live eternally with him, who, being without Sin, lives and reigns in Glory with God the Father and the Holy Ghoſt.* Amen. The Unction being perform'd, they put a Kind of Coif of white Linnen upon the King's Head; they alſo put him on Shoes and Buſkins of red *Spaniſh* Leather, Linnen Gloves, a Surplice, a Stole, a Dalmatica

of Gold Brocade, and an embroider'd Girdle. Some Lords went and offer'd his Sword at the Altar, and the Earl of *Oxford* redeem'd it with a Sum of Money, and carry'd it naked during the reſt of the Ceremony. At the ſame Time the Biſhop took from the Altar the *Scepter* with a Croſs at the End of it, and gave it to the King, ſaying, *Take this Scepter, which is the Mark of Royal Power, the Rod of the Kingdom, the Rod of Virtue; govern thy People juſtly therewith, and defend the Church and the Chriſtian People which God hath committed to thy Charge. Puniſh with it the Bad, and defend the Good, and rule them in all Equity, to the End that thy Temporal Kingdoms may one Day be chang'd into an eternal Kingdom, by the Goodneſs of him whoſe Kingdom is eternal.* The King took the Scepter in his Right Hand, and preſently afterwards the Biſhop preſented him with the Scepter of the Dove, which his Majeſty receiv'd in his Left Hand. The Biſhop made a Prayer ſomething like the former, upon giving the ſecond Scepter to his Majeſty, and added theſe Words; *The Lord bleſs and preſerve Thee, and as he has eſtabliſh'd Thee King over thy People, may he be pleaſed to bleſs Thee in this World, and make Thee Partaker of eternal Happineſs in the World to come.* Afterwards the Biſhop took St. *Edward*'s Crown from off the Altar, and

after

after ſome ſhort Prayers ſtanding, he put it upon the King's Head, and ſaid with a loud Voice, *The Lord crown Thee with the Crown of Juſtice and Glory.* Here * all the People ſhouted, and the Signal being given, the Acclamations of *Long live the King! God bleſs the King! God ſave the King!* &c. were accompany'd by the Muſick, † by Ringing of Bells, by the Noiſe of Drums, Trumpets, of the *Tower*-Guns, and thoſe in St. *James*'s Park: Then too all the Peers put on their Coronets, which 'till now they had held in their Hands; and the King being plac'd on a high Throne, the Peers both Spiritual and Temporal did Homage to his Majeſty, kiſs'd his Left Cheek, and touch'd his Crown, to ſignify that they were reſolv'd to maintain it. During this Ceremony, the Treaſurer of the Houſhold ſcatter'd about Silver Medals, with the Effigies of the ‖ King and Queen, and on the Reverſe a *Phaeton* over-turn'd by *Jupiter* with a Thunderbolt, with theſe Words, *Ne totus abſumatur Orbis.* This being ended, the Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, aſſiſted by the Maids of Honour, took off the Queen's golden Circlet, and the

* 'Twas four a Clock in the Afternoon.

† The Muſick ſung divers Anthems during the Ceremony of inveſting the King with the *Regalia* and *Sacerdotalia*.

‖ *Gulielmus & Maria, Rex & Regina.*

Biſhop of *London* pour'd upon her Head ſome Drops of Oil, as he had done upon the King's. He anointed her Majeſty's Breaſt with Cotton dipp'd in the ſame Oil; he gave her the Scepters; he crown'd her, and perform'd much the ſame Ceremonies as he had done for the King, with the ſame Prayers and Benedictions. The Moment the Queen was crown'd, the ſame Acclamations and the ſame Teſtimonies of Joy were heard, as upon the Coronation of the King; and the Peereſſes put on their Coronets, as the Peers had done before. The Queen ſat down near the King, upon a Throne rais'd like his; and after their Majeſties had communicated, and made their ſecond Oblation, the Biſhop of *London* put an End to the Solemnity by a final Benediction. Then their Majeſties were conducted in State into St. *Edward's* Chappel, (which is behind the Altar) where inſtead of the Habits and Ornaments wherewith they were now array'd, they put on new ones, and return'd to *Weſtminſter-Hall* on Foot, in the ſame Order as they came, with only this Difference, that their Majeſties were now in Robes of Purple, wearing their Crowns, and carrying their Globes and Scepters; and that the Peers and Peereſſes had alſo their Coronets upon their Heads, which very much heighten'd the Splendor of

the

the Proceſſion. This magnificent Train being enter'd the Hall, every one was plac'd at the ſeveral Tables prepar'd for that Purpoſe, and which were already cover'd. The * Royal Table was under a Canopy, and upon a Place rais'd ſeven Steps: As ſoon as the firſt Courſe was ſerv'd their Majeſties ſat down, and before the ſecond, Sir *Charles Dymoke*, the King's Champion, perform'd the uſual Challenge; after which Garter Principal King at Arms † again proclaim'd the King and Queen. Dinner ended, their Majeſties return'd in their Coach, with their uſual Guard, to *Whitehall*.

COVENT GARDEN.] There's a handſome Square in *London*, ‖ which they call in *Engliſh*, *Covent Garden*, that is to ſay, the Garden of the Convent. The *French* ſeeing this Square to be a Market for Fruit, Flowers, and all Sorts of Greens and other Garden-Stuff, have chang'd its Name into *Common Garden*. In the Middle of the Square, upon a Pillar, is a Dial, and not the Statue of *Charles* the Second, as the Author of the *Little Hiſtorical Voyage* tells us.

COVENTRY.]

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* This Table was not cover'd before their Majeſties came.

† The firſt Proclamation was perform'd in the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* after the Election. This laſt Proclamation was in *Latin*, *French*, and *Engliſh*.

‖ See *London*. Sometimes they diſtinguiſh *London* from *Weſtminſter*, and ſometimes they call it all *London*.

Coventry.] * Sir *William Dugdale* in his *Antiquities*, ſpeaks of *Coventry* as of a City more ancient than *Rome*: Be that as 'twill, there are no Monuments of that Antiquity remaining here. About 40 Years ago it was enclos'd with good Walls; but King *Charles* II. caus'd them to be demoliſh'd ſoon after his Reſtoration. After the wicked Rogues that martyr'd his Father had beat him at *Worceſter*, they purſu'd his Army quite to *Coventry*, whither he intended to retire; but the Inhabitants of that City, who were of a Pack with the reſt, ſhut their Gates upon the poor Prince, and were thereby the Occaſion of his being taken Priſoner: This was the Cauſe of the diſmantling of *Coventry*. It has two fine Churches with handſome Steeples. In the Market-Place is a Kind of Pyramid, about 70 or 80 Foot high, round which are little Niches, with the Statues of the Kings of *England* from *William the Conqueror*. The Feſtival held every Year at *Coventry*, in Memory of the Lady *Godiva*, † is particular enough to deſerve here a little Abridgment of its Hiſtory. *Godfrey*, ‖ Lord of *Coventry*, being pro-

vok'd

* *Coventria*. *Coventry* is in *Warwickſhire*.

† Some Authors write it *Godina*.

‖ Moſt write *Leofrike*, but 'tis *Geofrick*, or *Jeofry*, which is *Godfrey*. This Fact happen'd in the Reign of *Edward* the *Confeſſor*.

vok'd againſt this City, ſtripp'd it of all its Privileges, and put it in ſeveral reſpects into a very pitiful Condition. The Inhabitants after having try'd all imaginable Ways to recover their Liberty, at laſt happily reſolv'd to throw themſelves at the Feet of the beautiful and gentle *Godiva*, the Tyrant's Wife. They conjur'd her to intercede for them, and ſhe gave them her Promiſe ſo to do. At firſt her Prayers were in vain, nay, and her Huſband even took it ill at her Hands, that ſhe ſhould concern herſelf for People againſt whom he was ſo much enrag'd: Nevertheleſs, the good *Godiva* did not deſiſt, and was ſo importunate with her Huſband, that at length he told her he would grant her Requeſt, if ſhe would do one Thing. *By St. Matthew*, anſwer'd *Godiva*, I will do any Thing in the World to deliver *Coventry* from it's Servitude. By *St. Thaddeus*, then ſaid *Godfrey*, you ſhall ride ſtark naked upon a white Horſe thro' every Street in the Town. *Godiva* heſitated a little; but as ſhe had ſworn to do any Thing in the World, ſhe found ſhe could not refuſe to do a Thing which really * was not ſo very difficult at that Seaſon of the Year. Having taken this Reſolution, Madam *Godiva* caus'd it to be pro-

* She had very thick long Hair, which cover'd thoſe Parts of her Body which ought to be conceal'd.

proclaim'd by Sound of Trumpet, that such a Thing being to be done on such a Day, and at such an Hour, she commanded every Inhabitant, and all in general, to retire, and leave neither Door nor Window open when she went by, upon pain of Death. All obey'd except a certain Baker, who was punish'd as he deserv'd. The Catastrophe of the Story is, that *Godiva* obtain'd the Deliverance of *Coventry*; and to this Day this Lady's Statue, finely dish'd up and adorn'd with Flowers, is carry'd every Year thro' the City in solemn Procession, in the midst of Illuminations and other publick Tokens of Rejoycing. They also show you the Statue of the Baker, at the same Window and in the same Posture as he was in when he was taken up. Whoever lives in that House, is oblig'd to new-paint the Statue every Year, and to provide him with a Perriwig and a Hat.

COURTEZANS, alias WHORES.] Mr. *Monconys* wrote above 38 or 34 Years ago, in his *Little Voyage into* England, that he had been thro' one of the Streets * which were wholly inhabited by profess'd Courtezans. At present there's a great Alteration in this Point, for now those Ladies are distributed all the Town over.

COWS.]

* About *Lincoln's-Inn Fields*. I suppose he means *Whetstone's Park* by *Turn-Stile*.

Cows] (I mean that whole Species of horned Beasts) are more commonly black than red in *England*. 'Tis for this Reason that they have a greater Value for red Cows Milk than for black Cow's Milk; whereas in *France* we esteem the black Cow's Milk, because red Cows are more common with us. Our *French* Oxen and Cows have generally unequal, knotty, little, ill-shap'd Horns, one threatening the Earth, and t'other the Heavens, like *Don Quixot*'s *Mustacho's*: In *England* 'tis not so; yet the *French* ones are inferior neither in Strength nor Bigness to the *English*, especially those of *Poitou* and *Normandy*. What then can be the Cause of this Largeness, this Beauty, and this Symmetry of the *English* Horns? You, Gentlemen, the Philosophers, what have you to say to this?

Coins.] The Tower of *London* is the only Place where Money has usually been coined in *England*: But all the old Species having lately been melted down, so that there was an absolute Necessity of Coining a great deal in a little Time, they are now at Work in three or four Parts of the Kingdom. They coin no other Gold Species but Guineas and Half Guineas; which being a Coin not authoriz'd by Act of Parliament, but only tolerated, no Body is oblig'd to receive them

them in Payment. 'Tis also for this Reason that the Price of Guineas lately rose * and fell as much, as those who dealt in them pleas'd to order it. It is not thus with those Coins which are regulated by the State; they always bear a fix'd Price. These are Crowns, Half-Crowns, Shillings, Penny, Two-penny, Three-penny, Four-penny, and Six-penny Pieces, all of Silver. A Crown is worth sixty † Pence, and a Shilling twelve. Our *French-men*, who generally form a false Idea of these Coins, call the Crowns *Ecus*, and the Pence *Sols*; the Likeness there is between a Crown and an *Ecu*, leads them into this Mistake. They see two Pieces much of the same Bigness, one worth sixty Pence, the other sixty *Sols*; hereupon they immediately fancy that a Crown is an *Ecu*, and a *Sol* a Penny. They are very much mistaken; but 'tis not my Business here to show them wherein. Besides the Silver Coins, there are Copper ones call'd Farthings and Half-pence; four Farthings make a Penny.

These small Coins are convenient, and even necessary; but they are current only in very small Payments, and no Body can be oblig'd to take them in any other.

* From One and Twenty and Six-pence to Thirty Shillings.

† Pence in *English* is the Plural of Penny.

other. * I know not where the little Book of Hiſtorical † Voyages could fiſh out what he ſays of Farthings. *They coin*, ſays he, *in almoſt every Village little Copper Pieces, which they call Fardins: The Inconvenience is, theſe Fardins are current only in the ſame Village, and ſometimes only in the ſame Street where they were made. They are mark'd with the Name of the private Men who purchaſe Leave from the King to coin them.*

This is every Word falſe from one End to t'other. There is but one Sort of Farthings, and thoſe are coin'd but in very few Places which are appointed for that Purpoſe: Theſe Farthings are current all the Kingdom through; and theſe very Farthings bear the Name and Image of the King, with a Woman, ‖ repreſenting *England*, ſitting, on the Reverſe. Thus we ſee how cautious we muſt be of believing every Thing that is in Print. Before the Reign of *Edward* the Sixth, there was hardly any Money but what was of

* By the following Lines of *Dryden*, in his Epilogue to *Southern*'s *Perſian* Prince, the Author of the Hiſtorical Voyages ſeems to have been ſomething in the Right, that it really was ſo in the Time of King *Charles* II.

Faction in Play's the Commonwealth-man's Bribe,
The leaden Farthing of the Canting Tribe;
Tho' void in Payment Laws and Statutes make it,
The Neighbourhood that knows the Man will take it.

† Hiſtorical Voyages of *Europe*, printed at *Paris* in 1694. 'Tis a Book which, without exaggerating, contains more Faults than Pages.

‖ *Britannia.*

of base Alloy: That which was coined with the Name of that Prince, and during the following Reign, were of a fine Standard, like our Coins now a Days; but still the former were allow'd to be current. Queen *Elizabeth* reform'd this Abuse, melted down all the Coins, and authoriz'd only that which was of the Sterling Standard; but all her new Money was only hammer'd. King *Charles* II. after his Restoration, ordain'd, that no Money for the future should be coin'd but by the Mill, which hath been constantly observ'd ever since. It were to be wish'd that he had at the same Time cry'd down all the hammer'd Money of his Predecessors; for even at that Time People began to clip that Money, and at last did it to such a Degree, that upon the calling of it in, upon the late Regulation, 'twas found that a third Part of the whole was lost. All Sorts of foreign Money is current in *Ireland*, but they take Care to weigh it. In *England* they take none but the Golden Ducats, the Louis d' Ors, and Crowns of *France*. Some that came over with the Prince of *Orange*, about 9 Years ago, dispers'd a pretty considerable Quantity of *Dutch Skillings* and Pieces of three *Guelders*, but were forc'd to part with those Coins for * less

* The Skilling went but for Six-pence, and the Piece of three Guilders for five Shillings.

leſs than their Value; ſo that thoſe who took care to get a Quantity of them, got pretty well by them. By a Calculation made about this Time, (*Septemb.* the 1ſt, 1697) near ſeven Millions Sterling, (91 Millions *Tournois*) Silver Money, has been coin'd by the Mill ſince the Reformation of the Coin in *England*, and about as much in Guineas.

CUCKING-STOOL.] The Way of puniſhing ſcolding Women is pleaſant enough: They faſten an Arm-Chair to the End of two Beams, twelve or fifteen Foot long, and parallel to each other: So that theſe two Pieces of Wood, with their two Ends, embrace the Chair, which hangs between them upon a Sort of Axel; by which Means it plays freely, and always remains in the natural horizontal Poſition in which a Chair ſhould be, that a Perſon may ſit conveniently in it, whether you raiſe it or let it down. They ſet up a Poſt upon the Bank of a Pond, or River, and over this Poſt they lay, almoſt in Equilibrio, the two Pieces of Wood, at one End of which the Chair hangs juſt over the Water; they place the Woman in this Chair, and ſo plunge her into the Water, as often as the Sentence directs, in order to cool her immoderate Heat.

CUSTOMS.] This is an Article that might be very long; but I ſhall make it ſhort enough, not deſigning to engage my

ſelf in an Account of the various Cuſtoms that I thought particular to the *Engliſh* Nation. To do this would require Method and Exactneſs, a Work ſuperior to my Strength. I content my ſelf with ſcattering theſe Cuſtoms up and down theſe Memoirs. All reaſonable People will imagine, that as there is Man and Man, ſo there is Cuſtom and Cuſtom. It has been in all Ages a Practice to talk and write upon the Manners and Cuſtoms of different Nations; but it has alſo in all Ages been known, that there was nothing ſo general as not to admit of ſome Exception. By degrees Cuſtoms alter in the very ſame Country, conformably to the Quality and Education of the Inhabitants. By a Nation we always underſtand the greater Number; and this greater Number is not made up of the Perſons of the higheſt Birth or Merit, no more than it is of the Beggars and Scoundrels, that compoſe the Lees and Chaff of the Country. It conſiſts of the People that live in a certain State of Mediocrity, and whoſe Humour, Taſte, and Manners, as to certain Reſpects, differ from each other only as to more or leſs.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.] The Cuſtom-houſe being conſum'd by Fire, King *Charles* II. laid out 50000 Crowns to build the preſent one.

DART-

DARTMOUTH,] (in *Devonſhire.*) The two Towns and Ports of *Dartmouth* and *Torbay* will be eternally famous in Hiſtory, for having had the Honour to receive the HERO that deliver'd *England* from the Yoke of Popery and Slavery.

DEBAUCHERY.] I happen'd to be in a Company t'other Day among ſome Perſons who were very well acquainted both with *London* and *Paris*, where it was made a Queſtion, Which of thoſe two famous Cities was moſt debauch'd? 'Twas urg'd, that the exceſſive Clemency of the *Engliſh* Laws gave Room for abundance of ill Actions that would not elſe be committed. Their Puniſhments have nothing terrible in them but Death. A Rack is not known among them; and their Examination of Criminals is not at all ſevere: The Judges are extreamly favourable to them; falſe Witneſſes lie under but a ſlight Penalty; and there is a Relaxation, which may be call'd an Inexecution of the Laws. Then as to Bankruptcies, and other Villainies of that Nature, the City of *London* is ſo full of privileg'd Places, where ſuch Thieves may take Shelter, that upon the whole it muſt be confeſs'd, there is much leſs Danger in being wicked at *London* than at *Paris*: And yet we came to a Reſolution, That there is more Vice and more Roguery at *Paris* than at *London*; more

infamous Actions, more Cruelty, and more Enormity.

DISTEMPERS.] There are four very dangerous Diſtempers in *England* that are much leſs known in other Countries; the Scurvy, *Conſumption, †Rickets, and Hypocondriac Melancholy.

DOVER,] (in the County of *Kent.*) *Darvernum, Durovernum.* We mention this little Town, rather becauſe it is the uſual Paſſage to *France*, than for any other Reaſon: Nevertheleſs it has a Caſtle; nay, and a Caſtle too which the Natives tell you was built by the *Romans.* 'Tis true, that makes it ne'er the better; but, however, its Situation, which is upon a great Heigth, is very advantagious. In a clear Day you may ſee *Calis* from hence plain enough, the Diſtance being but twenty Miles. There is in this Caſtle a *Culverin*, (Cannon) which the Eſtates of *Holland* made a Preſent of to Queen *Elizabeth.* The famous *Culverin* of *Nancy*, now lying in the Citadel of *Dunkirk*, is longer ‖ by four Foot. It is ſurprizing that *Dover* ſhould be one of the *Cinque-Ports*, when it cannot properly be ſaid to have any Port at all, but only an Entrance for ſmall Barks.

DRINK-

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* The *Pulmonick Phthiſis.*

† A Diſtemper very common and very fatal to Children.

‖ It is 22 Foot long.

DRINKING HEALTHS.] Whereas in *France* drinking of Healths is a Cuſtom almoſt out of Date among People of any Diſtinction, it being equally impertinent and ridiculous; here, on the contrary, it ſtill ſubſiſts in its full Strength. To drink at Table, without drinking to ſomebody's Health, eſpecially among middling People, would be like drinking in a Corner, and be reckon'd a very rude Action. There are two principal Grimaces which are univerſally obſerv'd, upon this Occaſion, among Perſons of all Degrees and Conditions: The firſt is, that the Perſon whoſe Health is drank, if an Inferior or even an * Equal, muſt remain as ſtill as a Statue while the *Drinker* is drinking. If, for Inſtance, you are about to help your ſelf to ſomething out of the Diſh, you muſt ſtop ſuddenly, lay aſide your Fork or Spoon, and wait without ſtirring any more than a Stone till the other has drank: After which, the ſecond Grimace is to make him a low Bow, to the great Hazard of dipping your Peruke in the Sauce upon your Plate. I own, that to a Stranger theſe Cuſtoms ſeem ridiculous; he thinks nothing can be more pleaſant than to ſee a Man that is juſt going to chew a Mouthful of Victuals, cut a Piece of Bread, wipe his Fingers, or any

* Unleſs they live together in very great Familiarity.

Thing of that Nature, in a Moment put on a grave ſerious Face, keep his Eyes fix'd upon the Perſon that drinks his Health, and grow as motionleſs as if he were taken with an univerſal Palſy, or ſtruck with a Thunderbolt. As Civility abſolutely requires this reſpectful Immobility in the *Patient*, ſo there is ſome Caution to be uſed on the Part of the *Agent*: When you would drink a Man's Health, you ſhould firſt keep your Eye upon him for a Moment, and give him Time, if poſſible, to ſwallow his Mouthful, that you may not reduce him to the perplexing and uneaſy Neceſſity of putting a ſudden Stop to his ‖ Mill, and ſo ſitting a good while with his Mouth cramm'd with a huge Load of Victuals, which commonly getting all to one Side, raiſes his Cheek as high as an Egg, ſo forming a large kind of a Wen, often ſhining with Greaſe, equally diſtorted and unſeemly. The uſual Kick is, for the Men * to drink the Women's Health, and the Women the Men's; and if any one in Company ſhould break this Law, 'twould be reckon'd intolerable Rudeneſs.

EARL-MARSHALL †.] The Earl-Marſhal of *England* is the eighth great Officer

‖ Grinders.

* Upon ſome certain Occaſions they drink round.

† At preſent the Duke of *Norfolk*; but this high Officer is call'd Earl-Marſhal, becauſe formerly he was an Earl by his Office.

Officer of the Kingdom: He has not now the same Power as he had formerly. He is as it were Great Master of the Ceremonies, as at Coronations, Publick Entries, Funerals, *&c.* In certain extraordinary Cases concerning Affairs in War this high Officer is the decisive Judge. He is Head of the Heraldry, or College of Heralds; and no Body can take a Coat of Arms without his Direction and Order.

EAST WIND.] The East Wind in those Provinces of *France* that I am acquainted with, is generally a dry Wind. In *Normandy* they call it *Vent d'Amont*, and 'tis very seldom that it rains when the Wind is in that Corner; but in a *Vent d'Aval*, which is the West Wind, it seldom fails of raining. It is quite the contrary to this in *England*; at least in the Countries round *London*, the East Wind is rainy, and the West Wind clear, especially when it veers a little to the South. In a North-West Wind it often rains, and very long too.

EDIFICES.] It would be to no Purpose here to make a List of the principal Edifices that I know in *England*, as well at *London* as elsewhere, because I shall speak of each in its proper Place.

ENGLAND.] *England* and *Scotland* make together the biggest, richest, and finest Island in the World. As to the Etymology of *Anglia* and *Britannia* we

may consult *Bochart* and *Cambden*, who have collected all that has been wrote upon that Head. I have indeed read all this, but I can neither copy nor repeat it, for I have a most mortal Aversion to such uncertain Disquisitions, which perplex but never satisfy the Mind. The *Octavius* of *Minucius Felix*, among the Wonders of God that relate to his Subject, informs us, That the warm Vapours of the Sea give Heat to *England*, which could not be heated by the Sun. Let who will philosophize upon this for me! Be it true or false, and let the Air of this happy Island be warm'd how it will, it is certain a more temperate Climate can not be wish'd. Those that live more to the South, reckon *England* in the Number of the Countries that they call *Northern*: But I would not have them be under such a Mistake as to imagine, that this North is like the frozen North about the Pole; for I aver, that the Middle of *France** does not enjoy a milder Air than *England*. They have all manner of Fruits tolerably good; I mean those Fruits that do not absolutely require a very hot Climate. Except some craggy Mountains in *Wales*, a small Number of barren Plains, like that of *Salisbury*, and a few Marshes, *England*, generally speaking,

* *Cæsar* was of Opinion, that the Air was more temperate in *England* than in *France*.

ſpeaking, is a fine fruitful Country: It abounds in Corn and Paſture, as well as in abundance of other Things which beautify and enrich it, each whereof I ſhall ſpeak of in its Place. The Iſland contains above ten Degrees in Length; the Inequality of its Breadth makes it impoſſible to give any ſatisfactory Account of it *.

ENGLISH.] The Inhabitants of this excellent Country are tall, handſom, well-made, fair, active, robuſt, couragious, thoughtful, devout, Lovers of the Liberal Arts, and as capable of the Sciences as any People in the World. I can't imagine what could occaſion the Notion that I have frequently obſerv'd in *France*, That the *Engliſh* were Treacherous. 'Tis ſtrange, that they, of all Nations of the World, ſhould lie under this Scandal; they, whoſe Generoſity cannot ſo much as bear that two Men ſhould fight without an Equality of Arms, Offenſive and Defenſive: He that ſhould venture to uſe either Cane or Sword againſt a Man that had nothing to defend himſelf with but his Hands, would run a Riſque of being torn to Pieces by the 'Prentices of the Neighbourhood, and by the Mob. 'Tis certainly great Injuſtice to

* Some Authors write, that the Kingdom of *England* contains about 3 Millions of Acres, which they make to be the 333d Part of the habitable World.

to reckon Treachery among the Vices familiar to the *Engliſh*. Other Nations alſo accuſe the common People among the *Engliſh* of Incivility, becauſe they generally accoſt one another without putting their Hands to their Hats *, and without that Flood of Compliments that uſually pours out of the Mouth of the *French*, *Italians*, &c. But they take the Thing in a wrong Light; every one follows his own Ideas; and the Idea of the *Engliſh* is, that Civility does not conſiſt wholly of theſe outward Shows, which very often are hypocritical and deceitful. The Manners of the *Engliſh*, generally ſpeaking, are very different from ours; and I doubt not but all their Neigbours ſay the ſame. As 'tis the conſtant Practice with Men to blame every Thing that is not conformable to their own Cuſtoms, we muſt not wonder that the *Engliſh* and *French*, who live together, are continually criticizing each other. Men of Senſe, that look upon Things with other Eyes, and are convinc'd, that whatever depends wholly upon Faſhions is in it ſelf indifferent, do not trouble themſelves about ſuch Niceties. *When they are at* Rome, *they*

* I obſerv'd t'other Day, that a private Gentleman that had loſt a Wager upon a Horſe-Race to one of the greateſt and richeſt Noblemen in the Kingdom, went up to him, and paid him his Money without ſo much as moving his Hat. This would be thought very ridiculous in *France*, but is not ſo in *England*. Vide *Salutation*.

they live as they do at Rome †, and always remember, that theſe Cuſtoms are like Fardingals and High-crown'd Hats, which are becoming in one Place, at the ſame Time that they are ridiculous in another. I am willing to believe, that the *Engliſh* are ſubject to certain Faults, as no doubt all Nations are; but every Thing conſider'd, I'm ſatisfy'd, by ſeveral Years Experience, that the more Strangers are acquainted with the *Engliſh*, the more they will eſteem and love them. What brave Men do I know in *England!* What Moderation! What Generoſity! What Uprightneſs of Heart! What Piety and Charity! Yes, there are in *England* Perſons that may truly be call'd *Accompliſh'd*; Men who are Wiſdom and Goodneſs it ſelf, if we may ſay ſo much of any Thing beſides God. Peace and Proſperity be eternally upon *England!*

EPISCOPACY: See *RELIGION.*

The EXCHANGE.] Which the *Engliſh* call the *Royal-Exchange*, is one of the fineſt Buildings in *London*. The firſt, which Sir *Thomas Greſham* built at his own Charge, in the Year 1566, was entirely conſum'd in the dreadful * Fire of *London*, which I ſhall ſpeak of in its Order. Immediately after that fatal Accident,

† *Cum fueris Romæ, Romano vivito more;*
Cum fueris alibi, vivito ſicut ibi.

* *Anno* 1666.

dent, the City of *London* and Company of Mercers ſet about the preſent Edifice, which coſt them above 50000 *l.* Sterling, as we are told by *Richard Burton* and *Thomas Delaune*, and after them Doctor *Chamberlain*, who copies from them with great Exactneſs in this and many other Articles. They alſo ſay, that this Building, which is a long Square, ſtands upon a Piece of Ground containing 203 Foot from Eaſt to Weſt, and 171 Foot from North to South. They juſtly obſerve, that this is the richeſt Spot of Ground for its Bigneſs in the whole World, ſince it contains but three Quarters of an Acre, or very little more, and brings in an annual Revenue of 50000 Livres, or 4000 *l.* Sterling: This Revenue belongs to the City and the Company of Mercers, who advanc'd the Money for the Building.

EXCESTER, or EXETER. A Biſhoprick. (*Iſcha Dumnoniorum* * in *Ptolemy.*) This City is the Capital of *Devonſhire*, and one of the beſt in the Kingdom. It is built upon an Eminence, upon the Left Shore of a good pretty River call'd the *Ex*, about three or four Leagues from the Sea. The Epiſcopal See was transferr'd thither from the City of *St. Germain*, towards the Middle of the 11th Century. It is enclos'd with Walls, and there are ſtill to be ſeen ſome

* *Exonia, Iſaca.*

ſome Remains of the old † Caſtle, which was the Place of the Reſidence of the *Weſt-Saxon* Kings. The Cathedral, built by *Ethelſtan*, or *Adelſtan*, about the Year 910, and dedicated to St. *Peter*, is one of the fineſt Churches in *England*. They drive a great Trade in Woollen Manufacture.

FAIRS.] *England* hath Fairs and Markets in abundance, and, in general, all Sorts of Means and Conveniencies for Trade. *Bartholomew* Fair * is the greateſt in *London*; indeed there is no great Buſineſs done at it, but the City of *London* it ſelf is a perpetual Fair.

FEASTS.] The *Engliſh* eat well, but are no great Feaſters: They do not invite their Friends to eat at their Houſes ſo frequently as we do in *France*: But upon certain ſolemn Occaſions they make ſumptuous or rather extravagant Banquets. On the Day of the Coronation, 'tis very well worth while to ſee the Tables in *Weſtminſter-Hall*. When a Knight of the Garter is inſtall'd, the Feaſt ‡ is no leſs magnificent. The ſame may be ſaid of thoſe given by the Biſhops when they are conſecrated; thoſe of certain Judges and Lawyers at their Promotion; and

† This Caſtle has been frequently repair'd, and is at preſent in a pretty good Condition. From the upper Apartment you have a Proſpect of the Sea.

* It begins the 24th of *Auguſt*, and laſts a Fortnight.

‡ Kept at *Windſor* Caſtle.

and that of the ‖Lord-Mayor of *London*, which is ſometimes honour'd with the Preſence of the King and Chief Miniſters of State.

FELONY.] They give the Name of Felony in *England* to all capital Crimes tending to the Deſtruction of Society, and worthy of Death. The Word is a Remnant of the old *Norman*, and ſignifies now as it did formerly, the Rebellion of a Subject or Vaſſal againſt his Lord. All true Felonies, except thoſe redeemable by the Benefit of the Clergy, are Hanging Caſes. Robbers on the Highway, that have doubled their Felony by the Addition of Murder to Theft, do not ſuffer any greater Puniſhment than the others; but their Bodies muſt be expos'd upon the very Road † where they committed the Crime.

FESTIVAL.] The Church of *England* not being willing to melt down the *Roman* Religion quite, as was done at *Geneva* and elſewhere, to purify it by the Crucible of *Calviniſm*; but having ſet about the Reformation of that Religion in another Manner, cutting off what was bad and ſuperfluous, and mending what was mendable, without thinking her ſelf oblig'd to change the Face of it

‖ See *Mayor*.

† They faſten the Body with ſeveral Iron Hoops, which form a kind of Sack, and hang it upon the Gibbet.

it entirely; hath, among other Things, left in her Calendar the Names of ſome true Saints, ſuch as the Apoſtles, and ſome other remarkable Days, as *Chriſtmaſs*, the *Circumciſion*, the *Aſcenſion*, &c. But all the Celebration ſhe makes of theſe Feſtivals, conſiſts in Prayers agreeable to the Day, in Commemoration either of the Virtues of the Saint, or of the Things perform'd on that Day; as for Inſtance, in reading the Hiſtory of the *Aſcenſion*, and in wholeſome Meditations thereupon. The Shops are * open as at other Times, and Liberty of working denied to no Man.

FEVERSHAM,] In the County of *Kent*. King *Stephen* founded the Abbey of *Feverſham*, and was there interr'd with his Wife † *Matilda*. The Town is pretty enough, and indifferently well peopled, tho' ſituated in an Air that is reckon'd Aguiſh. From hence you have a Proſpect of the Iſle of *Shepey*, which is very near it, where King *James* was taken by ſome Fiſhermen, as he was endeavouring to make his Eſcape: (the 12th of *December* 1688.) *Hunt*, one of the Fiſhermen,

* If during the *Chriſtmaſs* Holy-Days, for Inſtance, or *Eaſter*, the Shops are generally ſhut, it is not becauſe People are actually hinder'd from working, but becauſe they all voluntarily join in the Exerciſes of Piety practis'd on thoſe Days.

† Daughter and Heireſs of *Euſtace*, Earl of *Boulogne*; the *Engliſh* call her *Maud*.

ermen, was a little wanting of Reſpect to that Prince, and accordingly was one of the Perſons excepted in the general Pardon ſent by him from *La Hogue* into *England*, the 16th of *May* 1692. Captain *S.* who harbour'd the King while he was at *Feverſham*, and ſhow'd him as much Zeal and Affection as *Hunt* had done Contempt, got nothing by it: His miſapply'd Fidelity has only brought him to pay double Taxes as well as the reſt of his Tribe, to the no ſmall Prejudice of his Family.

FIRE OF LONDON.] The City of *London* not being very ſubſtantially built, and having been much leſs ſo formerly than it is now, has often ſuffer'd by great Conflagrations. I could mention ſeveral, but that it is no very agreeable Subject to dwell upon. I ſhall therefore content my ſelf with giving a ſhort Abridgment of what has been written by ſeveral Authors concerning the laſt great Fire in 1666. On *Sunday* the 2d of *September*, about Two in the Morning, the Fire began at a Bakers, * in that Part of the Town where all the Streets were narrow, and all the Houſes built of Deal. In a very ſhort Time the Fire ſpread all about, and made ſo ſpeedy and ſo furious a Progreſs, that by the next Evening the greater Part of the City was nothing but

* Near the Bridge.

but a Heap of Rubbiſh. It continued three whole Days, 'till *Wedneſday* Morning. There were 13200 Houſes burnt down, which ſtood upon the Space of † 436 Acres ‖ of Ground; fourſcore and nine Churches, taking in St. *Paul*'s Cathedral, and a great many handſome publick Edifices. The Loſs was at firſt reckon'd at immenſe Sums; but upon a more reaſonable Computation, it was found to amount to about twelve Millions Sterling; that is to ſay, one hundred and fifty Millions of *Livres Tournois*. In leſs than four Years Time the City of *London* was ſeen to riſe out of it's Aſhes, more rich and ſtately than ever. The Churches indeed were not all * rebuilt in ſo ſhort a Time, tho' now they are, except the Cathedral, which will require ſome Years yet before it can be finiſh'd.

FISH,] in Proportion, is dearer than any other Belly-timber at *London*.

FORESTS.] There are abundance of Foreſts in *England*; ſo that they do not burn Coal ſo much in *England* for want of Wood.

FRENCH CHURCHES.] There are now at *London* two and twenty Churches

† Reckoning what was burnt both in the City and Suburbs.

‖ Sixteen Foot and a half make a Perch; forty Perches in Length, to four in Breadth, make an Acre. The *Engliſh* Foot is $\frac{1}{7}$ ſhorter than the *French* Foot.

* To the Number of 89.

belonging to the *French* Refugees. Some have ſtuck to their old Service according to the Inſtitution of *Calvin*; others have conform'd to the Church of *England*, and Part have grown amphibious. Theſe laſt had a violent Struggle in their own Minds, when, among other Things, they brought themſelves to ſo much Chriſtian Complaiſance as to preach bare-headed. The Modern *Jews* think it ridiculous to imagine, that God is at all concern'd whether a Man's Hat is on or no in his Temple; and conformable to this Idea, they enter their Synagogues as they'd go into a Fair: On the contrary, the Church of *England* looks upon it with the greateſt Indignation, as an infamous and abominable Thing for Men, that know God, to be a Moment cover'd in the Place alotted for his Service. The Proteſtants of *Geneva* and of *France* obſerve a Kind of Medium: They pull off their Hats when they go into Church, and never put 'em on during the reading of the Commandments, the ſinging of Pſalms, or ſaying of Prayers; but they may cover themſelves if they pleaſe, and no Body will take Offence at their ſo doing, while the Scripture is reading, and all the Time of the Sermon. Here you ſee is Cuſtom and Fancy on every Side. The *Engliſh* aſk us, why we are ſuch Fools as to think our ſelves oblig'd to be uncover'd while

while we ſing a Pſalm, when the Moment afterwards we put on our Hats, while that very Pſalm is reading? And we, by Way of Anſwer, moſt humbly beſeech them to tell us, why they ſit when the Epiſtle is reading, when they think it decent to ſtand at the reading of the Goſpel? Not having any good Anſwer to make them, we put the Change upon them by recriminating; and thus both of us are equally forc'd to confeſs our Infirmities. Happy thoſe who can do ſo! for to acknowledge one's Folly is an Act of Wiſdom: But, alas! for 'tis very well worth an alas! it often happens that each remains in his former Error. But to return to the Hat. This Hat upon the Head of a Miniſter in the Pulpit, is ſo unworthy, * and ſo ſcandalous an Object in the Eye of a rigid Churchman, that he would think a Monſter from Hell full as pleaſing a Sight. He might elſe, perhaps, go into a Meeting; nay, and with much ado perſwade himſelf to hear a Sermon there, notwithſtanding their other Nonconformities: But a Hat! a Hat upon the Head of a Preacher in his Sermon! bleſs us! it ſhocks his Eyes, it diſturbs his Mind, it ſplits his Heart; he ſighs, he groans, he laments; a holy Fury poſſeſſes him, he ruſhes out,

* The *Engliſh*, both Churchmen and Preſbyterians, nay, the Quakers themſelves, never preach with their Hats on.

and never ſets his Foot within the Walls again. The frequent Examples which have happen'd of this Proceeding, have induc'd ſome Conſiſtories of *French* Churches, tho' Nonconformiſts in other reſpects, to take a Reſolution of conforming in that one Point of Preaching without a Hat. It is true the poor Folks have had a great deal of Perplexity about it, and ſtand but in odd Kind of Circumſtances upon it; for if, on one Hand, this Conceſſion of theirs is look'd upon by the Zealots of the Church of *England* as a Step towards Converſion, on the other Hand, the *French* and *Walloon* Brethren, who pull their Hats over their Eyes more than ever, for the better reſiſting this dreadful Storm, look upon them as Cowards and Prevaricators. I know a *French* Miniſter, who being deſir'd to preach in one of thoſe Churches where the Hat was as eſſential as Orthodoxy of Doctrine, moſt unhappily forgot to carry his with him when he went up into the Pulpit, and began to preach without his Hat, as he had been uſed to do in his own Church, which was one of the moderate ones: Scarce had he begun his Exordium, when behold ten or twelve Arms roſe all together from the Pew where the ſilly old doting Elders ſat, making Sign after Sign, together with an odd Kind of a ſtifled Murmur,

to

to let him know that it was not cuſtomary among them to preach without a Hat. The Miniſter ſaw their Grimaces, and told me he eaſily gueſs'd what they meant, for their Motions were intelligible enough; but where ſhould he get a Hat? Or what Neceſſity was there for being ſo very Complaiſant to ſuch Blockheads? The great Number of *French* Churches which I have mention'd, ſome Conformiſts, others Nonconformiſts, muſt needs employ a great many Miniſters: But the Number of theſe poor Exiles is ſo great, that there are ſtill many who have no Flock of their own to tend. Among the former, *there are ſome* that are extreamly proud of their Employment, and look down with Scorn upon thoſe who are not actually in Practice as they are. But in truth this Vanity is very ill-grounded; for to ſpeak freely, except a very ſmall Number, it was not upon the Account of Merit that certain Miniſters were appointed to ſerve their Congregations: Merit was principally regarded only in the Chappel of the *Savoy*, and the old *Walloon* Church; and even there ſome were receiv'd without being choſen, only becauſe they were the firſt that came over. The other Churches are Bodies collected together by four, ſix, or more aſſociated Miniſters, who making Uſe of the Liberty of the Country,

have, partly by Alms, and partly upon their own Venture, built Churches, wherein are Pews under Lock and Key, which they let out, at ſo much a Year, to thoſe who rather out of Conveniency of Nearneſs, than for any other Reaſon, happen to make up the Congregation. All the other Miniſters might do the ſame if they pleaſed; and if they do not, one may venture to ſay, that conſidering the preſent State of Things, they are more prudent in forbearing, than ſome certain Traders are in acting the Prelates and great People: Yes, it is certainly true, that among thoſe who make ſuch a boaſting of their Churches and their Pews, there are ſome Miniſters of the very meaneſt Characters; as among the others there are Men of great Learning, Piety, and Merit. 'Twas therefore with great Injuſtice, that a Prieſt nam'd *M. Ch*——, who lately embrac'd our Communion, and was receiv'd into one of thoſe outwardly amphibious Societies, which I have before ſpoken of, taxes * theſe venerable Servants of God with *being fallen aſleep in luxurious Idleneſs:* A fine Accuſation indeed this new Convert charges them with! Luxury is at her Eaſe, lolling at Table, or on Beds of Down; ſhe fattens the Heroes of the Lutrin, and makes the Cuſhions groan beneath

* In a kind of Sermon lately publiſh'd by him.

beneath the Weight of their double Chins; but you meet with no such Folks in the poor afflicted Trobp which *M. Ch*—— falsely and rashly accuses of living in Luxury. These illustrious Confessors of the Name of Christ, have hardly Bread for their Mouths and Shoes for their Feet; and they have Need of all their pious Resignation to support them, in humbly submitting, as they do, to the Decrees of Providence, which is pleased so to dispose of them. This is their Luxury! Their Idleness is a Reproach full as unjust: Among these good Ministers, there are several whom Age and Infirmity keep in a Silence, which is but too necessary and too great an Affliction to them: There are others who might do here what they us'd to do in *France*; but who do it not because they have neither Means nor Occasion to do it. Supposing it then to be true, that both these are really unemploy'd, 'tis only upon Force, and they ought rather to be pity'd than insulted for it: But 'tis false to say that these Gentlemen are unemploy'd; tho' they do not preach regularly upon set Days, yet preach they do, and that frequently: They visit the Sick and the Afflicted; they write Books of Devotion; and their whole Conduct has a sweet Savour of Charity and Edification.

FRENCH *REFUGEES.*] See Refugees.

FRUITS.] The *Frenchmen*, who set up for a nice Taste in Fruit, despise all the *English* Fruit in general: But they carry the Matter too far. 'Tis true, the Climate of *France* is more happy; but that of *England* must not be reckon'd among the unhappy ones. We are to consider, that the Fruit sold at common Markets, (and the *French* Refugees eat little other) is generally bad enough of all Conscience; so that we must not judge of the whole Piece by such a Sample.

FUNERALS.] As soon as any Person is dead, they are oblig'd to give Notice thereof to the Minister of the Parish, and to those who are appointed to visit dead Bodies. This Custom of visiting dead Bodies was establish'd after the dreadful Plague that ravag'd *London* in 1665, to the Intent that it might be immediately known, if there was any contagious Distemper, and proper Methods taken to put a Stop to it. They are generally two Women that do this. The Clerk of the Parish receives their Certificate; and out of these is form'd an Abridgement that is publish'd every Week. By this Paper† you see how many Persons of both Sexes dy'd within that Week, of what Distemper, or by what Accident.

There is an Act of Parliament which ordains, That the Dead shall be bury'd in a Woollen Stuff, which is a Kind of a thin Bays,

† This Paper likewise gives an Account of the Number christen'd.

Bays, which they call *Flannel*; nor is it lawful to uſe the leaſt Needleful of Thread or Silk. (The Intention of this Act is for the Encouragement of the Woollen Manufacture.) This Shift is always white; but there are different Sorts of it as to Fineneſs, and conſequently of different Prices. To make theſe Dreſſes is a particular Trade, and there are many that ſell nothing elſe; ſo that theſe Habits for the Dead are always to be had ready made, of what Size or Price you pleaſe, for People of every Age and Sex. After they have waſh'd the Body throughly clean, and ſhav'd it, if it be a Man, and his Beard be grown during his Sickneſs, they put it on a Flannel Shirt, which has commonly a Sleeve purfled about the Wriſts, and the Slit of the Shirt down the Breaſt done in the ſame Manner. When theſe Ornaments are not of Woollen Lace, they are at leaſt edg'd, and ſometimes embroider'd with black Thread. The Shirt ſhou'd be at leaſt half a Foot longer than the Body, that the Feet of the Deceas'd may be wrapped in it, as in a Bag. When they have thus folded the End of this Shirt cloſe to the Feet, they tye the Part that is folded down with a Piece of Woollen Thread, as we do our Stockings; ſo that the End of the Shirt is done into a Kind of Tuft. Upon the Head they put a Cap, which they faſten with a very broad Chin-

Chin cloth; with Gloves on the Hands, and a Cravat round the Neck, all of Woollen. That the Body may ly the softer, some put a Lay of Bran, about four Inches thick, at the Bottom of the Coffin. Instead of a Cap, the Women have a Kind of Head-Dress, with a Forehead-cloth. The Body being thus equipp'd, and laid in the Coffin, (which Coffin is sometimes very magnificent) it is visited a second Time, to see that it is bury'd in Flannel, and that nothing about it is sowed with Thread. They let it lye three or four Days in this Condition; which Time they allow, as well to give the dead Person an Opportunity of coming to Life again, if his Soul has not quite left his Body, as to prepare Mourning, and the Ceremonies of the Funeral. They send the Beadle with a List of such Friends and Relations as they have a Mind to invite; and sometimes they have printed Tickets, which they leave at their Houses. A little before the Company is set in Order for the March, they lay the Body into the Coffin upon two Stools, in a Room, where all that please may go and see it; then they take off the Top of the Coffin, and remove from off the Face a litle square Piece of Flannel, made on Purpose to cover it, and not fastened to any Thing: Upon this Occasion, the rich Equipage of the Dead does Honour to the Living. The Relations

tions and chief Mourners are in a Chamber apart, with their more intimate Friends; and the reſt of the Gueſts are diſperſed in ſeveral Rooms about the Houſe. When they are ready to ſet out, they nail up the Coffin, and a Servant preſents the Company with Sprigs of Roſemary: Every one takes a Sprig, and carries it in his Hand 'till the Body is put into the Grave, at which Time they all throw their Sprigs in after it. Before they ſet out, and after they return, it is uſual to preſent the Gueſts with ſomething to drink, either red or white Wine, boil'd with Sugar and Cinnamon, or ſome other ſuch Liquor: Every one drinks two or three Cups. *Butler*, the Keeper of a * Tavern, told me, that there was a Tun of Red Port drank at his Wife's Burial, beſides mull'd White Wine. *Note*, No Men ever go to Womens Burials, nor the Women to the Mens; ſo that there were none but Women at the drinking of *Butler*'s Wine. Such Women in *England* will hold it out with the Men, when they have a Bottle before them, as well as upon t'other Occaſion, and tattle infinitely better than they. The Pariſh has always three or four Mortuary Cloths of different † Prices, to furniſh thoſe who are at the Charge of the Interment. Theſe Cloths,

* The *Crown* and *Scepter* in St. *Martins-ſtreet*.
† The handſomeſt is hir'd out at 5 or 6 Crowns.

Cloths, which they call *Palls*, are ſome of black Velvet, others of Cloth with an Edge of white Linnen or Silk a Foot broad, or thereabouts: For a Batchellor or Maid, or for a Woman that dies in Child-bed, the Pall is white. This is ſpread over the Coffin, and is ſo broad, that the ſix or eight * Men that carry the † Body are quite hid beneath it to their Waſte; and the Corners and Sides of it hang down low enough to be born by ‖ thoſe who, according to Cuſtom, are invited for that Purpoſe. They generally give black or white Gloves, and black Crape Hatbands to thoſe that carry the Pall; ſometimes alſo white Silk Scarves. Every Thing being ready to move, (it muſt be remember'd that I always ſpeak of middling People, among whom the Cuſtoms of a Nation are moſt truly to be learn'd) one or more Beadles march firſt, each carrying a long Staff, at the End of which is a great Apple or Knob of Silver. The Miniſter of the Pariſh, generally accompany'd by ſome other Miniſter, and attended by the Clerk, walks next; and the Body, carry'd as I ſaid before, comes juſt after him. The Relations in cloſe Mourning, and all the Gueſts two and two, make up the reſt of the Proceſſion.

The

* In black Cloaths.

† Upon their Shoulders.

‖ Six Friends, Men or Women, according to the Occaſion.

The common Practice is to carry the Corpſe thus into the Body of the Church, where they ſet it down upon two Treſſels, while either a Funeral-Sermon is preach'd, containing an Elogium upon the deceaſed, or certain Prayers ſaid, adapted to the Occaſion. If the Body is not bury'd in the Church, they carry it to the * Church-yard belonging to the ſame, where it is interr'd in the Preſence of the Gueſts, who are round the Grave, and do not leave it 'till the Earth is thrown in upon it. Then they return Home in the ſame Order that they came, and each drinks two or three Glaſſes more before he goes Home. Among Perſons of Quality 'tis cuſtomary to embalm the Body, and to expoſe it for a Fortnight or more on a Bed of State. After which they carry it in a Sort of a Waggon made for that Purpoſe, and cover'd with black Cloth, to the Place appointed by the Deceaſed. This Cart † is attended by a long Train of Mourning Coaches belonging to the Friends of the dead Perſon.

The Article of *Funerals* puts me in Mind of that of the pretended Mr. *Wickham*, who dy'd at *London* about ſix Years ago

* When the Body is carry'd directly to the Grave, the Miniſter performs the ſame Service there, as he would otherwiſe do in the Church. You may ſee this Service in the Book of *Common-Prayer*.

† He means our *Hearſe*.

ago in *December* 1691, whoſe Hiſtory I ſhall give you by Way of Digreſſion, believing it will not be unpleaſant. A good likely Sort of a Man, that had been many Years Footman to a rich Gentleman at *Banbury* in *Oxfordſhire*, call'd Mr. *Wickham*, came to *London*, and took a Lodging at a * Bakehouſe over againſt *Arundel-ſtreet* in the *Strand*. The Baker being aſk'd by his Lodger what Countryman he was, reply'd, that he was of *Banbury*; and the pretended *Wickham*, mighty glad to meet with his Countryman, was wonderfully fond of the Baker; adding, that ſince he was of *Banbury*, he muſt needs know Mr. *Wickham*, or have heard of his Name. The Baker, who indeed was very well acquainted with that Gentleman's Family, tho' he had been abſent from *Banbury* fifteen or twenty Years, was very glad to hear News of it; but was perfectly overjoy'd when he was inform'd that the Man he was talking with was Mr. *Wickham* himſelf. This produces great Reſpect on the Side of the Baker, and new Teſtimonies of Friendſhip from the Sham *Wickham*: The Family muſt be call'd up, that Mr. *Wickham* might ſee them, and they muſt drink a Glaſs together to their Friends at *Banbury*, and take a Pipe. The Baker did not in the leaſt doubt

* This Baker was known to be a rich Man.

doubt his having got Mr. *Wickham* for his Lodger; but yet he could not help wondering that he ſhould ſee neither Footman nor Portmantle. He therefore made bold to aſk him, how a Man of his Eſtate came to be unattended? The pretended *Wickham* making a Sign to him to ſpeak ſoftly, told him that his Servants were in a Place where he could eaſily find them when he wanted them; but that at preſent he muſt be very careful of being known, becauſe he came up to Town to arreſt a Merchant of *London*, who ow'd him a great Sum of Money, and was juſt going to break: That he deſir'd to be *incognito* for fear he ſhould miſs his Stroke, and ſo begg'd he would never mention his Name. The next Day Mr. *Wickham* went Abroad to take his Meaſures with a Comrade of his own Stamp, about playing their Parts in Concert: It was concluded between them, that this latter ſhould go for Mr. *Wickham*'s Servant, and come privately from Time to Time to ſee his Maſter, and attend upon him. That very Night the Servant came, and Mr. *Wickham* looking at his own dirty Neckcloth in the Glaſs, was in a great Rage at him for letting him be without Money, Linnen, or any other Conveniencies by his Negligence, in not carrying his Box to the Waggon at the due Time, which would cauſe a

Delay

Delay of three Days. This was ſaid aloud while the Baker was in the next Room, on Purpoſe that he might hear it. This poor deluded Man hereupon runs immediately to his Drawers, carries Mr. *Wickham* the beſt Linnen he had in the World, begg'd him to honour him ſo much as to wear it, and, at the ſame Time lays down fifty Guineas upon his Table, that he might do him the Favour to accept of them alſo. *Wickham* at firſt refus'd them, but with much ado was prevail'd upon. As ſoon as he had got this Money, he made up a Livery of the ſame Colour as the true Mr. *Wickham*'s, gave it to another pretended Footman, and brought a Box full of Goods as coming from the *Banbury* Waggon. The Baker more ſatisfy'd than ever that he had to do with Mr. *Wickham*, and conſequently with one of the richeſt and nobleſt Gentlemen in the Kingdom, made it more and more his Buſineſs to give him freſh Marks of his profound Reſpect and zealous Affection. To be ſhort, *Wickham* made aſhift to milk him of a hundred and fifty Guineas, beſides the firſt fifty, for all which he gave him his Note. Three Weeks after the Beginning of this Adventure, as this Rogue was at a Tavern, he was ſeiz'd with a violent Head-ach, with a burning Fever, and great Pains in all Parts of his Body. As ſoon as he found himſelf ill,

he

he went Home to his Lodging to Bed, where he was waited upon by one of his pretended Footmen, and assisted in every Thing by the good Baker, who advanc'd whatever Money was wanting, and pass'd his Word to the * Doctors, Apothecaries, and every Body else. Mean while *Wickham* grew worse and worse, and about the fifth Day was given over. The Baker, griev'd to the Heart at the melancholy Condition of his noble Friend, thought himself bound to tell him, tho' with much Regret, what the Doctors thought of him. *Wickham* receiv'd the News as calmly as if he had been the best Christian in the World and fully prepar'd for Death. He desir'd a Minister might be sent for, and receiv'd the † Communion the same Day. Never was more Resignation to the Will of God; never more Piety, more Zeal, or more Confidence in the Merits of Christ. Next Day the Distemper and the Danger encreasing very much, the Impostor told the Baker, that it was not enough to have taken Care of his Soul, he ought also to set his worldly Affairs in Order; and so desir'd that he might make his Will, while he was yet sound in Mind. A Scrivener

* He was visited by Dr. *Lowther* and Dr. *Smith*, two of the most eminent Physicians in *London*.

† It is the Practice of the Church of *England* to give the Communion to sick People.

therefore was immediately ſent for, and his Will made and ſign'd in all the Forms before ſeveral Witneſſes. *Wickham* by this diſpos'd of all his Eſtate, real and perſonal, Jewels, Coaches, Teams, Race-Horſes of ſuch and ſuch Colours, Packs of Hounds, Ready Money, *&c.* a Houſe with all Appurtenances and Dependencies to the Baker; almoſt all his Linnen to the Wife; five hundred Guineas to their eldeſt Son; eight hundred to the four Daughters; two hundred to the Parſon that had comforted him in his Sickneſs; two hundred to each of the Doctors, and one hundred to the Apothecary; fifty Guineas and Mourning to each of his Footmen, fifty to embalm him, fifty for his Coffin, two hundred to hang the Houſe with Mourning, and to defray the reſt of the Charges of his Interment: A hundred Guineas for Gloves, Hatbands, Scarves, and Gold Rings; ſuch a Diamond to ſuch a Friend, ſuch an Emerald to t'other. Nothing more Noble, nothing more Generous. This done *Wickham* call'd the Baker to him, loaded him and his whole Family with Benedictions, and told him, that immediately after his Deceaſe, he had nothing to do but to go to the Lawyer mention'd in the Will, who was acquainted with all his Affairs, and would give him full Inſtructions how to proceed. Preſently after this, my Gen-

tleman

tleman falls into Convulsions and dyes. The Baker at first thought of nothing but burying him with all the Pomp imaginable, according to the Will: He hung all the Rooms in his House, the Staircase, and the Entry, with Mourning: He gave Orders for making the Rings, Cloaths, Coffin, *&c.* He sent for the Embalmer: In a Word, he omitted nothing; and having drain'd his Purse to the last Drop, he was forc'd to borrow to buy little Necessaries for the Burial. *Wickham* was not to be interr'd 'till the fourth Day after his Death, and every Thing was got ready by the second. The Baker having got this Hurry off his Hands, had now Time to go look for the Lawyer, before he laid him in the Ground. After having put the Body into a rich Coffin, cover'd with Velvet and Plates of Silver, and settled every Thing else, he began to consider that it would not be improper to reimburse himself as soon as possible, and take Possession of his new Estate: He therefore went and communicated this whole Affair to the Lawyer. This Gentleman was indeed acquainted with the true Mr. *Wickham*, had all his Papers in his Hands, and often receiv'd Letters from him. He was strangely surpriz'd to hear of the Sickness and Death of Mr. *Wickham*, from whom he had heard the very Day before; and we

may eaſily imagine the poor Baker was much more ſurpriz'd, when he found that in all Likelyhood he was bit. 'Tis not hard to conceive the Diſcourſe that paſs'd between theſe two. To conclude, the Baker was thoroughly convinc'd by ſeveral Circumſtances, too tedious to relate here, that the true Mr. *Wickham* was in perfect Health, and that the Man he took for him was the greateſt Villain and moſt compleat Hypocrite that ever liv'd. Upon this he immediately turn'd the Rogue's Body out of the rich Coffin, which he ſold for a third * Part of what it coſt him: All the Tradeſmen that had been employ'd towards the Burial, had Compaſſion on the Baker, and took their Things again, tho' not without ſome Loſs to him. He himſelf pull'd off his Mourning, and put on his old mealy Cloaths again; and they dug a Hole in a Corner of St. *Clement*'s Church-yard, where they threw in his Body with as little Ceremony as poſſible. I was an Eye-witneſs of moſt of the Things which I have here related, and ſhall leave the Reader to make his own Reflections upon them. I have been aſſur'd from ſeveral Hands, that the Baker has ſince had his Loſs pretty well made up to him by the Generoſity of the true

* It might have fetch'd more, if it had not been made jealous by the Body that had been inclos'd in it.

true Mr. *Wickham*, for whoſe Sake the honeſt Man had been ſo open-hearted.

GARTER.] See Knights.

GATES.] The City of *London* has an old Wall, built, ſome Authors ſay, by *Conſtantine the Great*; but ruin'd and repair'd in ſeveral Parts. Theſe Walls have their Gates, which may alſo be call'd old, tho' rebuilt in theſe later Times. Theſe Gates are to the Number of Seven, and are moſt of them us'd for Priſons. * *Ludgate*, built, according to Tradition, by a certain King call'd *Lud*, ſixteen hundred Years ago. *Newgate*, the common Priſon for Malefactors. *Alderſgate*, by Corruption from *Elderſgate*, or the Gate of the Elder Tree, ſo nam'd from a great Elder Tree which ſtood near it. *Cripplegate*, ſo call'd from ſome Cripples that us'd to beg under it. *Moorgate*, or the Gate of the Marſhes. *Biſhopſgate*, becauſe built by a Biſhop. *Aldgate*, or the *Old Gate*. There are alſo ſome Poſterns. The Gate of *Temple Bar* is a good agreeable Piece of Building.

GAZETTE.] The *London* Gazette is the trueſt and moſt cautious of all the Gazettes that I know. It inſerts no News but what is certain, and often waits for the Confirmation of it, before it publiſhes it. Beſides this Gazette, which

* This Gate was rebuilt by Queen *Elizabeth* in 1586: Her Statue is plac'd upon it, together with thoſe of the pretended King *Lud* and his two Sons.

comes from the Secretaries Office, there are generally four or five other News-Papers written by private Hands. They have also at *London* the Gazettes of all foreign Countries.

GENTLEMAN.] See Nobility.

St. GEORGE.] There are a great many *Englishmen* that know their Patron only by Name: Here follows an Abridgment of his Story, extracted by my self out of the ‖ *ancient and true English Legend*, of which there are but two Copies remaining in the whole Kingdom. St. *George* was a Gentleman of *Cappadocia*, handsome and well-made, as Valiant as his Sword, and above all an excellent Christian. After divers great Journeys, happening to be in a certain City of *Lybia*, he was forewarn'd in a Dream, not to depart thence 'till farther Orders. Near the City was a deep Lake, the Retreat of a most dreadful Dragon, the biggest and most furious that was to be met with in the whole Nation of Dragons. This Monster made terrible Devastation in all the Country round about. Abundance of *adventurous* Knights, that had attempted to overcome him, had been devour'd by him; and when whole Regiments presum'd to attack him, he routed them and put them to Flight. His Breath cast forth a Smoke blacker, thicker, and in greater Quan-

‖ 'Tis thought the Author by this Story meant to ridicule Dr. *Heylin*, and other Romantick Historians.

Quantities than the Funnel of the biggeſt Brewhouſe in *London*: This cover'd all that durſt approach him with thick Darkneſs, and at the ſame Time made them ſuck in a mortal Poiſon. Did they attack him behind? With one ſingle Whiſk of his Tail he laid you down a hundred Men; and with a peſtilential Wind, which he could emit at Pleaſure from the exterior Orifice of his great Gut, he quite poiſon'd and kill'd thoſe that his Tail had ſpar'd. This Gargantua of Dragons was not ſatisfy'd with ſpreading Terror and Death in all the Villages round his Lake, but made himſelf formidable even in the City, tho' Care had been taken to ſurround it with high and thick Walls. No Body could peep out of the Gates without great Danger of being ſnapp'd up; nay, ſometimes this ſtrange Beaſt would move huge Rocks to the Foot of the Wall, and ſo raiſing himſelf upon them, could puſh his Neck ſuch a long Way thro' the Breaches he found Means to make, that he was ſure to lay Hold of ſome poor Paſſenger. His Tongue puſh'd out and drew in again like a kind of a Zigzag; and at the End it had three pointed Darts, with Hooks like Fiſh-hooks, almoſt like *Neptune*'s Trident; ſo that when he had Occaſion to launch it at a Body of People, as for Inſtance, at a Company of Peaſants got together in the

Market Place, he could thread you fifteen or twenty of them at once, and whip them away into his Throat with ſuch Dexterity, that they were no ſooner ſpitted but they were in his Maw. The Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City (for they had their Mayors even in thoſe Days) found it neceſſary to aſſemble all the Heads of the Families, in order to conſult what was to be done to get rid of the Beaſt. The Aſſembly being met, (the 12th of *February* in the Year two hundred ninety nine *) it was carried by a Plurality of Voices, and reſolv'd to conſult the Oracle call'd *Gribouligri*, which was the famouſeſt in all *Lybia*. This Devil of an Oracle, in all Likelyhood, was in League with the Monſter of the Lake, and made Anſwer with dreadful Bellowings, that 'twas in vain to hope to be *abſolutely* deliver'd from the Dragon; but they might obtain free Egreſs and Regreſs, if, for his Subſiſtance, they would allow him every Day a certain † Number of living Creatures, not ſmaller than Sheep, either Men, Women, Maids, or brute Beaſts. The Deputies having given an Account of the Succeſs of their Commiſſion, great Groanings and Lamentations aroſe thereupon; however they thought 'twould be their

* Under the Emperor *Dioclefian*.

† Some ſay more, ſome leſs; but this Circumſtance is not neceſſary to the Hiſtory.

their wiſeſt Way to ſubmit. For two and thirty Days they ſatisfy'd the Decree of the Oracle, without being oblig'd to expoſe any human Creature to the Monſter's Wem; becauſe, with much ado, they made a ſhift to get a ſufficient Number of Oxen, Horſes, Camels, Sheep, and other Animals: But the thirty third Day they could not for the Blood of them find enow; ſo that inſtead of thirty or forty (Authors * differ upon this Article) they gave him two leſs than his Number. The Beaſt at firſt took what was ſet before him, without ſaying a Word; but finding in the End that he wanted two Diſhes to make up his uſual Repaſt, he fell to roaring ſo horribly, that he ſhook the very Earth, and threw down moſt of the Chimneys in the City. To expreſs the Fright of the Inhabitants would be impoſſible, and much leſs the Bitterneſs of Sorrow that oppreſs'd them, ſeeing themſelves reduc'd to the deplorable Neceſſity of ſacrificing two of themſelves to appeaſe the Dragon, who ſpit Fire and Flames, and whoſe Bellowings, which ſtill continued, plainly ſhook the ſtrongeſt Houſes. They were forc'd therefore to caſt Lots immediately, and rather ſuffer the Loſs of two People, than ſee the whole Town ſhook about their Ears. The

* This Difference certainly proceeds from the Fault of ſome Copies, in miſtaking a Cypher.

The Lot fell upon the Son of one of the richeſt Citizens, and upon the Daughter of the firſt * Syndic; a moſt lamentable Thing, conſidering the Youth, Merit, Beauty, and all the other good Qualities of this lovely Pair: Yet notwithſtanding the Tears of all their Acquaintance, eſpecially of their Friends and Relations, the Decree of Chance was juſt going to be executed, when a wiſe old Man thought of a Way to ſave them, that had come into no Body's Head beſides: This Way was to expoſe two Criminals, lately condemn'd to † Death, inſtead of theſe two young People, ſo worthy of Life. I ſhall not here relate the Joy caus'd by their Deliverance, nor the moſt happy Deſtiny which united them for ever in the Bonds of a holy ‖ Marriage, becauſe this would carry me too far away from my Subject. It will therefore be better to continue the Thread of the Story, and inform you, that after the Dragon had chopp'd up the two Criminals he grew quiet, and retir'd again into the Gulphs of the Lake, which was his

* His Name was *Roongulphus*. The Hiſtory does not tell us the rich Citizen's Name.

† For having violated the Daughter of the High Prieſt, and divers other enormous Crimes.

‖ It is to be noted, that the young Folks had been in Love with one another a great while; and that the Father of the Maid, being a very covetous Man, had always oppoſed the Match.

his usual Abode. The next Day, which was the four and thirtieth since their taking a Resolution to obey the Oracle, about fifty of the Inhabitants that had gone a Hunting upon the Mountains, brought Home a Number of * Animals more than enough to give the Dragon; but the following Day thirteen Beasts, or Men, were wanting to the Number. Here are new Afflictions! what shall they do! what will become of them! In this pressing Necessity there is no Time to lose in vain Speculation; They once more therefore have recourse to Lots; thirteen black Billets fell upon thirteen Virgins, *gracious and well favour'd* †, among which was the ‖ King's only Daughter. The Devil certainly had a Hand in it; not that his Friend the Dragon cared a Jot more for the Flesh of a tender Girl, than for the tough Hide of an old Buffalo; for he was such a curs'd Glutton, that he swallow'd every Thing without chewing; but the evil Spirit directed the Chance thus out of pure diabolical Malice. Be it as it will, notwithstanding the Offers the King made, to take off the Taxes that were most burthensome to his People, and to give all the Gold in his

* The History says, that among the rest there were eighteen Ostriches, three Elephants, and two Rhinoceros's.

† These are the Words of the old Translation of the Annals of *Lybia*.

‖ *Carmerico*, the 3d of the Name.

his Coffers, with his richeſt Jewels, and even the half of his Kingdom, for the Redemption of his Daughter; no Body would hearken to him, and his Offers were rejected; the rather, becauſe the Misfortune of the young Princeſs was ſome Conſolation to the other twelve Girls. He was therefore forc'd to reſolve to ſubmit to the hard Law impoſed by the Oracle *Gribouligri*, without Exception of Perſons. The twelve Virgins, Companions of the ſad Deſtiny of the King's Daughter, were all array'd in Mourning, that is, according to the Cuſtom of the Country, in long white Robes, ſpotted with red and black; but the Princeſs was adorn'd with magnificent royal Habits. Among thoſe whom the Hangman of *London* conducts to the fatal Tree call'd *Tyburn*, there are ſome that dreſs themſelves in Mourning, and others that make themſelves as fine as if they were going to a Wedding: Thus the ſame Thing is taken in different Lights by different Minds. But to return: The Hour being come at which the Monſter us'd to iſſue from the Lake, the thirteen * Victims, after mournful Farewells, which may be more eaſily imagin'd than deſcrib'd, were conducted out of the Gates of the City, and there left

* The Beaſts that together with theſe 13 Maids, made up the due Number, were before carried to the Place appointed.

left to their ſad Fate. The Courage of theſe charming and unhappy Maids was incomparable. I cannot help obſerving thus much by the Way. In thoſe Times to die for one's Country, was the higheſt Pitch of Glory; but as young Folks very ſeldom have a Taſte for ſuch Pleaſure, there is great Reaſon to admire the Conſtancy and Firmneſs of Mind of theſe young Women. As they were walking upon the Side of the Lake, behold a Knight arm'd Cap-a-pee, mounted as we ſee St. *George* uſually painted, upon a Horſe whiter than Milk, came riding ſoftly up to the thirteen Maidens, who were then ſinging a certain diſmal Song bewailing their Virginity. The Maidens were ſurpriz'd to ſee a Man ſo equipp'd, for they had never ſeen the like before; and they were amaz'd no leſs how this Man durſt expoſe himſelf to a Danger which they believ'd immediate and inevitable; but the Knight's Surprize was yet greater, to meet ſo extraordinary and ſo beautiful a Company: *Beautiful Angels of Heaven*, ſays he, accoſting them, *what Charms do you find in this Nook of the Earth, to make you prefer it to your glorious Abode? Deign, I conjure you, to honour me with a Word of Anſwer. Thrice noble Knight*, anſwer'd the King's Daughter, *We are Maidens of* Silene, *and are not acquainted with the Perſons you ſpeak of*;

of; all we have to say to you is, if you don't get out of the Way immediately, the Dragon will eat you up as well as us. The Shortneſs of my Abridgment will not allow me to repeat the whole Dialogue, nor indeed is it neceſſary: I ſhall therefore content my ſelf with ſaying, that the thirteen Maidens told their whole Story to the valiant and courteous Knight, who in return told them his. By this Diſcourſe it appear'd, that he took the twelve young Women in Mourning for twelve Angels, (for it ſeems the People of his Country did not mourn in White) and the King's Daughter for the Virgin *Mary*, as well becauſe of the Magnificence of her Royal Robe, as her raviſhing Beauty. The Knight told them, that his Name was *George*, and that he was Son of the famous Captain *Afrino Barzanes*, one of the greateſt Lords in the Kingdom of *Cappadocia*, and Kinſman of King *Carmorico*, tho' in a remote Degree; and added, that his Name of *George* was a Chriſtian Name, becauſe he had for ſeveral Years liſted himſelf in a Society of Chriſtians. The young Princeſs, who always ſpoke for the reſt, knew not what he meant, for ſhe had never heard either of Angels, Virgin *Maries*, or Chriſtians: But as *George* was a very holy Man, endow'd with miraculous Virtues, and furniſh'd with very efficacious Relicks, he

inſtructed

inſtructed and converted her in a very little Time, as we ſhall ſee hereafter. After a Diſcourſe of about half an Hour between the holy Knight and the beauteous *Cleadelinda*, Daughter of the King of *Lybia*, all of a ſudden the Water of the Lake was ſeen to ſwell like a Mountain over the deepeſt Gulph, which was the Dragon's Habitation; and at the ſame Time the horrible Beaſt put out his whole Head, caſting about fiery Looks, and vomiting whole Clouds of Smoke. For Brevity's ſake I omit the Princeſs's Entreaties, that the Knight would not expoſe himſelf to the Danger of periſhing with her, ſhe having at firſt declar'd that ſhe would never think of flying, her Intention being to die generouſly for her Country; and alſo how the moſt holy and moſt valiant *George* aſſur'd her, that he could deliver her and her twelve Companions; yet it is neceſſary the Reader ſhould know that ſuch Diſcourſe paſs'd between 'em. The Monſter having laid Eyes upon the Tribute ſent him by the Inhabitants of *Silene*, proceeds, tho' but lazily, to come to Shore: At the ſame Time the Knight drew back in the Plain four or five hundred Paces from the Lake, plac'd the thirteen Maidens near him, aſſuring them a-new that they need fear nothing, and remounted his Horſe. As ſoon as ever the Dragon ſaw him,

him, he fell a roaring moſt furiouſly; but St. *George*, to quiet him, took out of his Scrip a little Box, cover'd with Lace of *Hungary* made by St. *Epiphania*'s own Hands, the Mother of the three Kings, which Box contain'd his Relicks. He firſt drew out *Adam*'s uſual String of Beads, the Croſs whereof was made of Unicorn's Horn, and the Beads of the Teeth of the Fiſh that ſwallow'd up *Jonas*. At the Sight of this holy Object the Dragon ſhook his Ears, and froth'd at the Mouth * moſt violently: He even gave back ſeveral Steps, but ſoon reſuming Courage, advanc'd again: Then St. *George* putting up his String of Beads, took out of his Box the Abridgment of the Lives of the Saints, which the good *Abel* always carry'd about him in his Pocket, and the Pack of Cards which the wicked *Cain* carry'd in his. Theſe he faſten'd to the End of his Lance, which was the ſame wherewith the Valiant *Don Quixot* had a thouſand Years before exterminated ſo many Windmills; and theſe holy Relicks he ſhew'd to the Dragon: The Dragon, perceiving them, fell down, as if a Thunderbolt had ſtruck him; his Belly ſwell'd, and contracting again made him fetch a double Sigh, one before and t'other behind, which really ſmelt not a little unſavoury.

* Some of the Foam fell upon *Clodeſinda*'s Golden Veſtment; but St. *George* wip'd it off ſo cleverly, that it did not leave a Spot.

ſavoury. The young Maidens, who ſaw all this from a little Eminence where St. *George* had plac'd them, clapp'd their Hands, and bleſs'd their Deliverer. Mean while the Beaſt recover'd his Spirits, and bounded three Times as lightly as a Goat, roar'd, foam'd, launch'd himſelf with extream Swiftneſs conſidering the Bulk of his Carcaſs, and was juſt ready to fall upon St. *George*, if he had not immediately had recourſe to his *Abacadabras:* That he might have no farther Occaſion to uſe them, he pull'd out all the reſt at once: I ſhall only mention the Horns of *Moſes*, three Ounces of St. *Peter*'s Shadow, and as many of the Sound of the Bells of *Jeruſalem*; five Iſſue-Peas out of the Nape of St. *Francis*'s Neck, and the Pictures of *Achitophel* and Pope *Joan*, drawn from the Life by St. *Luke*'s own Hand. What could reſiſt ſuch a Force as this? There lies the Dragon quite overcome by the Virtue of the holy *Taliſmans:* He ſuccumbs, he creeps, he ſhows, by a thouſand Poſtures of a fawning Dog, that he yields entirely to the Mercy of his Conqueror. The Joy of the Virgins was inexpreſſible, and the Demonſtrations they gave of it raviſh'd the holy Knight. This latter, well aſſur'd that for the future the Dragon would be as tame as a Lamb, alighted from his Horſe and came near him; but

for fear ſome venomous Vapour ſhould exhale from him, he took out of his Scrip the Viol of holy Water which he always carry'd about him, and rubb'd ſeveral Parts of him with it, particularly his Forehead between the two Horns, his Claws, the Tip of his Tongue, his Flanks, Tail, and privy Parts: Then he beckon'd to *Cleodelinda* and her Companions to come near, and take the Pleaſure of viewing in Safety the vanquiſh'd Monſter. They made one another a thouſand Compliments, very well worth relating if Time would allow it; but I ſhall the rather paſs them over in Silence, becauſe any Body may imagine what they muſt be. Night drawing on, and St. *George* being reſolv'd to make the King's Daughter enter that very Day in Triumph into the City of *Silene*, begg'd her to lend him her Garter, turning modeſtly aſide to give her an Opportunity of taking it off with Decency. Having receiv'd it, he ty'd one End of it to one of the Hairs of the Dragon's Noſtrils, and gave the other End of it to *Cleodelinda*; at the ſame Time putting into her other Hand the Tail of one of *Sampſon*'s Foxes, to chaſtize the Monſter, if he ſhould chance to be mutinous; *Take this String*, ſays he, *beauteous and ſage Princeſs, and conduct wherever you pleaſe this Dragon, tam'd and broken to your Will by the Virtue of the holy Relicks.*

Relicks. *Cleodelinda* holding the End of the Ribband, led the Beaſt how ſhe pleas'd, and carry'd it to *Silene*, accompany'd by St. *George*, who civilly gave her his Hand; and the twelve other Virgins march'd before and behind. It would be too tedious to repreſent the Terror, Amazement, Admiration, Joy, and all the other various Paſſions ſucceſſively, felt by the Inhabitants of *Silene*; ſcarce could they believe what their Eyes beheld; ſcarce could they utter a ſingle Word, ſo much were they overcome with the mighty Joy. Their dear Children return'd! the Dragon conquer'd! the City deliver'd from its Plague! ſo many Sorrows follow'd with ſo much Felicity! O what Subjects of Gladneſs! The King particularly was ſurpriz'd to ſuch a Degree, that he remain'd in a Swoon for above an Hour, and it requir'd a whole Day to convince him that what he ſaw was not a Dream. At length, having all recollected their Spirits, they began to think of paying their Deliverer the Honours due to him; and if his holy Modeſty had not ſtrongly oppos'd every Thing that was offer'd him, the Lord knows what the People of *Silene* had done in that Humour. He would therefore ſuffer nothing that look'd like Vanity: He would not, ſay ſome Hiſtorians, ſo much as marry the charming *Cleodelinda*, alledging for his Reaſon, That

he had made a Vow of Virginity; others indeed tell us that he marry'd her, and that they begot as many lovely Children, Sons and Daughters, as there are Months in the Year; and certainly it is much properer to believe theſe than the other, that we may not ſpoil an agreeable Story. Be this as 'twill, all the Favour St. *George* requir'd of King *Carmorico* was, that he might be allow'd to publiſh in *Silene* the Religion of Images and Relicks, which he call'd Chriſtianity. His Deſire was granted, and he wrought ſo many Miracles, * that all in general were converted. Mean while the Devil, who is always minding his Buſineſs, began to put new Spirits into this Dragon, which was kept among other rare Creatures in *Carmorico*'s *Menagerie*. St. *George* being advertis'd of this the Monſter's Rebellion, reſolv'd now to diſpatch him entirely, for the greater Security; he touch'd his four Shins with *Moſes*'s Rod, an excellent Relick againſt Inchantments, and gave Orders that he ſhould be carry'd into the neighbouring Foreſt, and there ty'd to ſome great Trees 'till he dy'd of Hunger. The Thing was in Part executed; but the Virtue of the Relicks being evaporated, and the Monſter having broken his Chains, he roam'd for

* The thirteen Virgins had imagin'd, that the valorous Knight perform'd all thoſe Wonders by the Gifts of the Fairies.

for ſome Days about the Wood, and did ſome Miſchief. It was then that St. *George* fought him, as we ſee in the Picture: He went out of *Silene*, accompany'd by all the brave Youth of the City, and having met the Monſter, he *brandiſh'd his Lance againſt him ſo furiouſly, that he ſlew and diſcomfited him without Remedy.* This holy Knight perform'd other Exploits, but thoſe are from my Subject, my preſent Deſign being only to give ſome Knowledge of this valiant Man, and to relate the Story of the Dragon, which is the moſt famous Part of his Life. I ſhall only add, that the *Engliſh* took him for their Patron, becauſe two of the afore-mention'd Virgins, who were *Engliſh* Women, or rather the Daughters of two * *Engliſh* Merchants ſettled at *Silene*, conſecrated themſelves to him after their Deliverance; and he promis'd, that he would always protect both them and all the People of their Nation.

GLOCESTER †,] A Biſhoprick, and Capital of the County ſo call'd, is built upon a little Heighth on the Left Side of the *Severn*. Its Cathedral is fine; in it are the Tombs of Duke *Robert* the *Conqueror's* Son, and the unfortunate *Edward* II, depoſed, and murder'd ſome

* *Edward Smith* of *Cockermouth* in *Cumberland*, and *Richard Tomſon* of *Caneſham* in *Somerſetſhire*.

† *Gloceſtria*, *Clevum*, *Claudia*, *Caſtra*.

Time afterward. The City is moderately large, and has nothing ſingular in it.

DUKE OF GLOCESTER,] the only Son of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Wales*, was born at *Hampton-Court* the 24th of *July* 1689.

GODFATHERS.] In the Epiſcopal Church a Boy has two Godfathers and one Godmother; a Girl two Godmothers and one Godfather. The *Preſbyterians* can by no means bear this Uſe of Godfathers and Godmothers.

GODIVA.] See *Coventry.*

GOVERNMENT.] The Government of *England* is *Ariſtocratico-Democratico-Monarchical*: That is to ſay, the Monarchy is exercis'd there, as in Reaſon it ſhould be in all Countries, not according to the abſolute Will, or rather Caprice and Fancy of a ſingle Man; but conjointly with the States of the Kingdom, and conformably to the eſtabliſh'd Laws. The Legiſlative Power lies in the Concurrence of the King and his Parliament; the executive Power in the Hands of the King: So that the King is an abſolute Monarch as to keeping the People in the Obedience of the Laws, made by the Body where the Sovereign Authority is plac'd; which Body is made up of the Perſon of the King, who is the Head; and of his Parliament, where-

of

of the Houſe of Lords is an Ariſtocratical Aſſembly, and the Houſe of Commons a * Democratical one. None but Slaves and Idiots can from hence conclude, that the King of *England* is not a real King, and as great a King as any in the World; his royal Prerogatives rendering him as Powerful, Formidable, and Majeſtick, as any King is or ever was, without Uſurpation. It is therefore ridiculous to alledge the abſolute Power of the King of —— (for Inſtance) as a Circumſtance that ſets him above the King of *England*; that Power not being conformable to the primitive, lawful, and reaſonable Eſtabliſhment of Things, but only the Work of two or three Diſturbers of the publick Repoſe, who but Yeſterday, as it were, overturn'd the Form of the Government: Beſides, they are very much miſtaken, that imagine the King we ſpeak of is guided in his Commands by nothing but his Will; I believe indeed it may be ſo at the Bottom, there not being a Soul in his Kingdom that dares, or is at preſent able to reſiſt him; but it is certain, that to judge from the outward Show of his Government, one would not think he had any ſuch Power. There ſtill remain apparent Footſteps of the Contract made reciprocally between him and his People,

* See Parliament.

in the Oaths he is oblig'd to take at his Coronation, which would be the moſt abſurd Chimera's and Puerilities, if thoſe Oaths were not binding, and did not reſtrain the King to one certain Way of governing. Theſe Footſteps are alſo freſh in the Publication of the Arrêts, Edicts, and Declarations, which are the Laws of the Country. None of the Titles of thoſe Laws import, that they are enacted by the ſole Will of the King. The Declarations and Edicts are not valid, 'till they are regiſter'd and confirm'd in * Parliament; and the Arrêts paſs in the Name of the Council of State, or of the Privy Council, or of the Parliament, and never in the Name of the King. I might mention the States of *Britany*, *Languedoc*, &c. which are alſo Remnants of the ancient Government; but what I have ſaid already is enough to prove my Point.

It may be ſaid of the *Engliſh* Government, and I believe all that know it will agree in it, that its Laws are very good and very prudent, but faintly executed. They are alſo ſometimes apt to commit Negligences (the *French* call them † *by and by's*) which are very prejudicial; witneſs

* If they are forc'd to confirm them by the Power of the Sword, 'tis another Caſe.

† Theſe *by and by's* often waſte away ſeveral Years; but they are ſomewhat more careful and diligent in *France*, eſpecially in Affairs that relate nearly to the State.

witneſs this laſt Affair of the Coin, that caus'd ſad Inconveniencies, for want of being remedy'd ſooner.

GREENWICH,] A large handſome Village, two Leagues from *London*, on the Left Side of the *Thames*; (in the County of *Kent*) there's a Royal * Palace in it, where *Henry* VIII. was born, and where his excellent Son *Edward* the VI. dy'd. Upon a little Hill in the Park is an Obſervatory, ſomewhat like that at *Paris*. Near the River was an ancient Palace, upon the Ruins whereof *Charles* II. began an Hoſpital, which would be very fine if it were finiſh'd. He intended it for diſabled Seamen.

GUARDS.] The King has four † Companies of *Guards du Corps*, of two hundred Men each. Theſe Guards are Gentlemen, or at leaſt eſteem'd ſuch. To each Company there has been added one of Grenadiers, conſiſting of ſixty Troopers.

GUILD-HALL.] The Houſe which they call *Guild-hall*, is properly what we call *Maiſon de Ville*, or *Hotel de Ville*, (that is *Town-Houſe*) in *France*. 'Tis probable the great Hall was formerly ‖ gilt, ſince the

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* A very indifferent Building.

† Beſides theſe four Companies, there is a Regiment of Horſe-Guards, which are not call'd *Gardes du Corps*.

‖ Others ſay, that Guild is an old Word for Corporation; ſo that *Guild-hall* ſignify'd the Hall of the Corporation.

the Name ſeems to imply ſo much. It is here that the Lord * Mayor keeps his Feaſt, and ſeveral Courts of Juſtice are held in it. It had formerly a fine Library. *Howel* tells us, that the Duke of *Somerſet*, *Edward* VI's Uncle and Guardian, deſir'd he might have it for ſome Time, and promis'd to return it again; but he never kept his Word. Sixty Cart-Load of Books were carry'd away.

Gypsies.] † By Acts of Parliament and Statutes made in the Reign of *Henry* VIII. and his two Daughters, all thoſe People calling themſelves *Bohemians* or *Egyptians*, are hangable as Felons ‖ at the Age of 14 Years, a Month after their Arrival in *England*, or after their firſt diſguiſing themſelves. Before the Month is out, they eſcape with the Loſs of their Goods, Money, *&c.* if they have any. This Law is not put in Execution: 'Tis true they have very few of thoſe People in *England*.

Hampton-Court.] ‡ A Royal Palace, upon the *Thames*, built by Cardinal *Wolſey*, twelve Miles diſtant from *London*. The Palace was a very irregular Edifice;

* Ever ſince the Year 1501. The great Fire in 1666 deſtroy'd Part of this Hall, and the Repairs that have been made to it, have very much alter'd the Face of it.

† See *Camerarius*'s Hiſtorical Meditations, *Vol.* 1. *Lib.* 1. *Cap.* 17.

‖ See Felony.

‡ In the County of *Middleſex*.

Edifice; but the late * Queen, of glorious Memory, who lov'd this Place, had begun to make fine Alterations in it.

HANGING] Is the moſt common Puniſhment in *England*. Uſually this Execution is done in a great † Road about a quarter of a League from the Suburbs of *London*. The Seſſions for trying Criminals being held but eight Times in a Year, there are ſometimes twenty Malefactors to be hang'd at a Time. They put five or ‖ ſix in a Cart, (ſome Gentlemen obtain Leave to perform this Journey in a Coach) and carry them, riding backwards with the Rope about their Necks, to the fatal Tree. The Executioner ſtops the Cart under one of the Croſs Beams of the Gibbet, and faſtens to that ill-favour'd Beam one End of the Rope, while the other is round the Wretches Neck: This done, he gives the Horſe a Laſh with his Whip, away goes the Cart, and there ſwing my Gentlemen kicking in the Air: The Hangman does not give himſelf the Trouble to put them out of their Pain; but ſome of their Friends or Relations do it for them: They pull the dying Perſon by the Legs, and beat his Breaſt, to diſpatch him as ſoon as poſſible. The *Engliſh*

* Queen *Mary*.

† This Place is call'd *Tyburn*: Sometimes the Criminal is hang'd before his own Door.

‖ Uſually Three.

Iſh are People that laugh at the Delicacy of other Nations, who make it ſuch a mighty Matter to be hang'd; their extraordinary Courage looks upon it as a Trifle, and they alſo make a Jeſt of the pretended Diſhonour that, in the Opinion of others, falls upon their Kindred. He that is to be hang'd, or otherwiſe executed, firſt takes Care to get himſelf ſhav'd, and handſomely dreſt, either in Mourning or in the Dreſs of a Bridegroom: This done, he ſets his Friends at Work to get him Leave to be bury'd, and to carry his Coffin with him, which is eaſily obtain'd. When his Suit of Cloaths, or Night-gown, his Gloves, Hat, Perriwig, Noſegay, Coffin, Flannel-Dreſs for his Corps, and all thoſe Things are bought and prepar'd, the main Point is taken care of, his Mind is at Peace, and then he thinks of his Conſcience. Generally he ſtudies a Speech, which he pronounces under the Gallows, and gives in Writing to the Sheriff, or to the Miniſter that attends him in his laſt Moments, deſiring that it may be printed. Sometimes the Girls dreſs in White, with great Silk Scarves, and carry Baſkets full of Flowers and Oranges, ſcattering theſe Favours all the Way they go: But to repreſent Things as they really are, I muſt needs own that if a pretty many of theſe People dreſs thus gayly, and go

to

to it with ſuch an Air of Indifference, there are many others that go ſlovenly enough, and with very diſmal Phizzes. I remember one Day I ſaw in the Park a handſome Girl, very well dreſt, that was then in Mourning for her Father, who had been hang'd but a Month before at *Tyburn* for falſe Coinage: So many Countries, ſo many Faſhions.

HARWICH,] * A little Sea-Port Town in the County of *Eſſex*, at the Mouth of the River *Stower*, and half a Mile from the Sea. Every *Wedneſday* and *Saturday*, if the Wind ſits fair, the Packet-Boats ſet out regularly from *Harwich* to *Holland*. They generally go ſtrait to the *Brill*, which is oppoſite to it, and is almoſt in the ſame Degree of || Latitude.

HERBS.] The common People of *England* run away with a Notion, that the *French* live upon nothing but Herbs and Roots. The People are Fools; I have always heard it ſaid ſo, but I have never had a greater Proof of its Folly than this; for 'tis very certain, that Herbs, Pulſe, and Roots, are more uſed in *England* than in *France*: And yet from the Child that can but juſt ſpeak, to the decrepit old Man, they will all tell you with a very grave Face

* *Harvicum.*
† About the 52d Degree.

Face * and confident Air, as if what they ſaid was notorious and undeniable, that the *French* live upon nothing but Herbs. Nothing in the World can be ſo pleaſant, or rather ſo ridiculous as this. See the Inconvenience of being an Echo to one another, and affirming what one has heard, as boldly as what he has ſeen, or has otherwiſe from his own Knowledge.

HIDE-PARK.] The King has a Park ſo call'd at the End of one of the Suburbs of *London*. Here the People of Faſhion take the Diverſion of the Ring: In a pretty high Place, which lies very open, they have ſurrounded a Circumference of two or three hundred Paces Diameter with a ſorry Kind of Balluſtrade, or rather with Poles plac'd upon Stakes, but three Foot from the Ground; and the Coaches drive round and round this. When they have turn'd for ſome Time round one Way, they face about and turn t'other: So rowls the World.

HIGH CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND.] The Earls of *Lindſey* are Hereditary Great Chamberlains of *England*. Here follows what

* Except thoſe that know *France*, who are convinc'd that the People there eat better than they do in *England*. In all Countries the poor Folks live upon little; but a private Gentleman of a thouſand Crowns a Year in *France*, does inconteſtably make a better Figure at Table, and in all other Reſpects, than a Gentleman four Times as rich does in *England*. *He is alſo four Times as proud.*

what Dr. *Chamberlain* ſays of them: The ſixth Great Officer of the Crown is the Lord Great Chamberlain of *England*, an Officer of great Antiquity, to whom belongs *Livery* and *Lodging* in the King's Court, and certain Fees due from each Archbiſhop or Biſhop, when they do their Homage or Fealty to the King; and from all the Peers of the Realm at their Creation, or doing their Homage or Fealty: And at the Coronation of every King, he is to have forty Ells of Crimſon Velvet for his own Robes; and on the Coronation-Day, before the King riſeth, to bring his Shirt, Coif, and wearing Cloaths; and after the King is by him apparell'd and gone forth, to have his Bed and all the Furniture of his Bed-chamber for his Fees, and all the King's Night-Apparel; and to carry at the Coronation the Coif, Gloves, and Linnen, *&c.* and to undreſs and attire the King with the Robes Royal, and to ſerve the King that Day before and after Dinner with Water to waſh his Hands, and to have the Baſon and Towels for his Fees, *&c.* Moreover, to this great Officer belongs the Care of providing all Things in the Houſe of Lords in the Time of Parliament; and to that End he hath an Apartment near the Lords Houſe.

HIGH CONSTABLE OF ENGLAND.] The High Conſtable in *France* was formerly

merly the Firſt Officer of the Crown, and there was ſomething exorbitant in his Power, eſpecially in the Army. It is about ſeventy Years ago ſince *Louis* XIII. ſuppreſs'd this Office, and *Louis* XIV. confirm'd that Suppreſſion in 1643. The High Conſtables of *England* had alſo a terrible Authority, tho' but the ſeventh Officer of the Crown. This Dignity was ſuppreſs'd by *Henry* VIII. in 1521, after the Death of *Edward* Duke of *Buckingham*, who was the laſt that enjoy'd it. The King ſtill creates a Conſtable for the Ceremony of the Coronation; but his *Conſtability* ceaſes immediately after the Ceremony is over. The Duke of *Ormond* was High Conſtable at the Coronation of *William* and *Mary*.

The *Lord High Steward* of *England* was formerly the firſt Officer of the Crown. His Authority was grown to ſuch a Pitch, that * *Henry* IV. who, having exercis'd this Office himſelf, very well knew what it was, reſolv'd to ſuppreſs it. The King however creates a Lord High-Steward upon two Occaſions; upon the Day of the † Coronation, and when the Peers are aſſembled

* *Henry Bolingbroke*, Earl of *Derby* and Duke of *Lancaſter*, Son of *John* of *Gaunt* Duke of *Lancaſter*.

† It is the High-Steward that carries the King's Crown in the ſolemn *Proceſſion* made on that Day.

aſſembled for the * Tryal of a Peer or Peereſs of the Kingdom for a Capital Crime. After Sentence is pronounc'd the High-Steward breaks his Staff, to ſhow that his Office is at an End.

HIGHGATE.] The Villages of *Highgate* and *Hampſtead*, which are near one another, and a good Hour's Walk from *London*, are two of the moſt agreeable Places in the Kingdom.

HORNS.] I have ſometimes met in the Streets of *London* a Woman carrying a Figure of Straw repreſenting a Man, crown'd with very ample Horns, preceded by a Drum, and follow'd by a Mob, making a moſt grating Noiſe with Tongs, Grid-irons, Frying-pans, and Sauce-pans: I aſk'd what was the Meaning of all this; they told me, that a Woman had given her Huſband a ſound beating, for accuſing her of making him a Cuckold, and that upon ſuch Occaſions ſome kind Neighbour of the *poor innocent injur'd Creature* generally perform'd this Ceremony.

HORSE-SHOE.] Having often obſerv'd a Horſeſhoe nail'd to the Threſhold of a Door, (among the meaner Sort of People) I aſk'd ſeveral what was the Reaſon of it: They gave me ſeveral diffe-

* He is ſeated upon a Kind of Throne beneath a Canopy: It is he that pronounces the Sentence, Judgment being given by the Houſe of Lords by Plurality of Voices.

rent Anſwers; but the moſt general was, That they were put there to keep out Witches. 'Tis true, they laugh when they ſay this, but yet they do not laugh at it altogether; for they believe there is, or at leaſt may be ſome ſecret Virtue conceal'd in it; and if they were not of this Opinion, they would not be ſo careful, as they are, to nail it to their Threſholds. This little Superſtition puts me in Mind of another: A Woman that goes much to Market told me t'other Day, that the Butcher-women of *London*, thoſe that ſell Fowls, Butter, Eggs, *&c.* and in general moſt Trades-people, have a particular Eſteem for what they call Handſel; that is to ſay, the firſt Money they receive in a Morning; they kiſs it, ſpit upon it, and put it in a Pocket by its ſelf.

Hospitals.] Tho' there are divers Hoſpitals at *London*, and a great many private Foundations for the Maintenance of a certain Number of poor People, and that over and above this there are great Collections made every Year in each Pariſh, for the Relief of the Poor; yet the whole City is full of Beggars: Sad Policy, and a very great Eye-ſore.

House of Lords.] The auguſt Aſſembly of the Peers of the Kingdom of *England*, is held in a Chamber of the ancient Palace of *Weſtminſter*, pretty near the other Chamber where the Deputies from

from the Commons, or People, have their Meetings. In *French* we uſually call theſe Chambers the *High* and the *Low*; but this is not at all the *Engliſh* Way of expreſſing it; they ſay the Houſe of Lords, and the Houſe of Commons. The Upper Houſe conſiſts at preſent of one hundred and ninety-five * Lords; but as the Number is not at all fix'd, and may be leſſen'd by Mortality, or increas'd by new Creations, this Number is inceſſantly changing. This Room has nothing at all magnificent in it; an old Tapiſtry, which was formerly handſome enough, a plain Ceiling, and the reſt anſwerable. At one End an Arm-Chair, under a Canopy, makes a Throne for the King: On the Right Hand, at ſome Diſtance, is a Chair for the Prince of *Wales*, and on the Left another for the Duke of *York*. The Lords are plac'd according to their different Degrees, and thoſe who have the ſame Titles and Honours, according to the Order of their Creation, upon cover'd Benches, ſome ſtanding a-croſs the Room, and others on each Side againſt the Wall. The Orator, or Moderator of the Aſſembly, in the King's Abſence, has his appointed Place: And in the Middle of the Chamber are ſeated, upon Woolpacks, the Judges of the Kingdom, the Counſellors of the Privy-Council, not

* See Peers.

Peers, the Secretaries of State, that have no Place either in the Houſe of Lords or Commons, the Clerk of the Crown, and the Clerk of the Parliament: Some in Quality of Lawyers, and others to record what paſſes. Without the Bar, that is to ſay, in a Space at the End of the Room oppoſite to the royal Throne, between the great Door and the little Partition of Wood, Elbow high, which is call'd the Bar, and which is cloſe to the Lords Benches, is the Uſher of the Black Rod, whoſe Name gives a ſufficient Idea of his Office.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.] The Number of Members in the Houſe of Commons is five hundred and thirteen, as appears by the printed Liſt of the Parliament now * ſitting. Each County ſends up Members, and the Cities, Boroughs, and † Towns do the ſame: *London* four, and the other Towns two or one, according to their ſeveral Privileges. Of this Number a third Part or more are generally Sick, or || Abſent, with Leave of the Houſe, about their own Buſineſs. Affairs that are debated in the Houſe, are receiv'd or rejected by Plurality of Voices, the one Part ſaying *Yea*, and the other *No*;

* 1657.

† See Town.

|| Provided there are forty Members aſſembled, thoſe forty repreſent the whole Body, and are allow'd to do Buſineſs.

No; and when they are much upon an Equality, thoſe who are for the Affirmative go out, and both are counted *. The Place of Meeting is an Amphitheater, with ſix or ſeven Rows of Benches. Thoſe that compoſe this Aſſembly, take the firſt Place they light on without any Precedency, and all wear their ordinary Habits; at one End of the Arena, or Floor, is an arm'd Chair for the *Speaker*, or *Moderator*. When I come to ſpeak of the Nobility, I ſhall obſerve, the Quality of Noble is given in *England* only to the Peers of the Kingdom, who are either born or created Members of the Houſe of Lords. Whoever is not a Peer is not Noble, and conſequently is only of the ſecond Claſs of the People; which Claſs is known and called by the Name of the *Commons*. Thus the Sons of Dukes †, nay, the eldeſt Son of the firſt Duke in the Kingdom, is not of the Body of the *Nobles*, but only a Commoner. It is neceſſary to know this, in order to form a right Idea of the Perſons that ſit in the Houſe of Commons, They are the Sons of Dukes, Marqueſſes, Earls, and other Peers, Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, Gentlemen ‖, or at leaſt ſo reputed, Citizens, and Burgeſſes. By a Statute of *Henry* VI.

* See Committee.
† See Peers and Nobility.
‖ See Gentlemen.

it was made neceſſary, that a Man ſhould be *de diſcretioribus Militibus* to be Knight of the Shire; but at preſent, thoſe who have Wealth and Friends never want Birth. You muſt take Notice, that the Perſons I have mention'd are not Members of the Houſe as being Sons of Peers, Knights, Eſquires, *&c.* but they are of the Order or Claſs of thoſe that are capable of being elected. In Strictneſs, a Man ſhould be one and twenty Years old (which is the Age of Majority in *England*) before he can ſit in either Houſe; but this is examin'd into carefully only in the Houſe of Lords. The Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons have divers Privileges as Members.

Committee. By Committee (a Word which we have *Frenchify'd*) they mean in *England* an Aſſembly of Commiſſioners choſen from among the Members of either Houſe, to examine, ſtate, and report any Affair. Sometimes the whole Houſe turns it ſelf into a Committee, and then it differs from it ſelf only in its Way of debating.

HOUSES.] For theſe fifteen or twenty Years, nay, ever ſince the great Fire, the People of *London* have built in a manner polite enough. Before that Time, their Houſes were the ſcurvieſt Things in the World, as appears very plainly from whole Streets ſtill remaining, nothing but

but Wood and Plaiſter, and naſty little Windows, with but one little Caſement to open. The Stories were low, and widen'd one over another all awry, and in Appearance ready to fall.

Now the Houſes are built with Brick, with even Fronts, without Magnificence indeed, or any Thing like it, but with Symmetry and Neatneſs enough. All very lightſome, the Windows large and ſaſh'd; the Roofs all ceil'd, and the ground and firſt Floors univerſally wainſcotted; ſometimes your ſecond are ſo too. Balconies are very much in Uſe among them. They cover with Tile, and build generally high enough. M. *Sorbiere* had a very great Contempt for the Gentlemens Seats in *England*, when he ſays, that the fineſt in the whole Kingdom is not comparable to the meaneſt of above four thouſand that are about *Paris*. This is very extravagant, notwithſtanding the ſeeming Moderation of the Author.

HULL,] * or *Kingſton* upon *Hull*, in *Yorkſhire*, is on the left Side of the River *Humber*, and near the Conflux of that of *Hull*, at a ſmall Diſtance from the Sea. The Town is pretty large, and handſomely built enough, it has a good Port, and is one of the beſt Fortifications in *England*. Its Fiſhery is its chief Trade.

* *Hullum Petuaria.*

JACOBITES.] *James* II. late King of *England*, is not quite deſtitute of Friends in the Country he has left; neither again has he ſo many * as ſome Folks would make him believe. (By Friends, I mean thoſe that wiſh for his Return; the Number of thoſe that love him where he is, and wiſh him a quiet happy Life, being, I believe, very great.) The Friends of the firſt Sort are commonly call'd *Jacobites*, and theſe *Jacobites* are of three Kinds; 1. All the Papiſts; this will eaſily be imagin'd. 2. Moſt of thoſe who have either loſt the Employments and Settlements which they enjoy'd under his Reign, or who for certain Reaſons flatter'd themſelves with Hopes of obtaining them. Among theſe are People of all outward Profeſſions of Religion, but their true God is the God of Riches. 3. Proteſtants really well-affected to the Proteſtant Religion; People that blame the Conduct of the King, whoſe Throne is declar'd vacant, or the Conduct of his Council; People who are convinc'd of all the *Illegalities* he committed, of the Danger there was that Popery and arbitrary Power would triumph over all the ancient Laws of the Kingdom, over its Religion, and over its Liberty; in ſhort, over every Thing that's valuable: But whoſe tender Con-

* See the Word *Aſſociation*.

Conſciences, happening to be ill-inform'd, make them believe, that whoever is once anointed King, is become a God; and that whenever he ſhall be graciouſly pleas'd to divert himſelf with cutting the Throats of his Subjects with his own Hand, it is their Duty to kiſs the Knife, as the poor *Turk* kiſſes and bleſſes the Cord that is to ſtrangle him. This Blindneſs is ſo great and ſo far carry'd, that it is ſcarce credible. The Number of this Kind of *Jacobites* is ſmaller than the former, becauſe People are not led into it by Intereſt. The great Hopes we have now of an approaching Peace already makes a viſible Alteration in *Jacobitiſm*: And it being now certain, that a Convent, or ſome other Retreat, muſt be the Fate of this Royal Martyr, thoſe that ſtuck to him upon account of Intereſt, in Hopes of a Return, begin to come over to the honeſt Side upon the ſame Motive. They had always been in Expectation of the famous *Motet* of the Academy, (* Jacob. *Conforta me, Rex: Advena ſum apud te & peregrinus. Tu*

* *King James.* Protect me, O King, and comfort me. I am a poor Stranger that flies for Refuge to thee; thou art my Strength and my Refuge. 'Tis thou that ſhalt reſtore me to my Inheritance. *King Lewis.* Sit thou on my right Hand until I have made thy Enemies thy Footſtool. I will purſue them, and mince them as ſmall as Herbs for the Pot; and I will not leave until I have utterly exterminated them. *Such Words as theſe Flatterers put in the Mouths of Princes. Perpetuum malum Regum Adulatio,* Q. Curt. Lib. 3.

Tu es fortitudo mea & refugium meum. Tu es qui reſtitues Hereditatem meam mihi. Ludovic. *Sede a dexteris meis donec ponam inimicos tuos ſcabellum pedum tuorum. Perſequar inimicos tuos, confringam illos, nec convertar donec deficiant.)* And fancying that this Prophecy will ſhortly be accompliſh'd, and that conſequently they ſhould be very ſoon at the Top of Fortune's Wheel, no Affection, no Fidelity could be greater than theirs: But now their Caſtles in the Air being overturn'd, they begin to be *Unjacobitiz'd.*

* *St. JAMES's.*] Beſides the Palace of *Whitehall*, where the Kings of *England* reſide when they are at *London* †, there are alſo thoſe of *St. James's* and *Somerſet.* The Queen Dowager dwelt in this latter before ſhe return'd to *Portugal.* Their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark* live in the other. It is a very irregular Piece of Building, but large, convenient, and lately made very clean and ‖ neat. It is ſituated in a very agreeable Place, adjoining to the fine Park that has its Name from it. King *Charles* the IId's Conſort, mention'd above by the Name

* If we were to write this Word for a *Frenchman* to pronounce it, we ſhould ſpell it *S. Dgemſe.*

† *London* and *Weſtminſter* are often confounded.

‖ Neat, without any Magnificence. The Repairs lately made about it, are reported to have coſt near two hundred thouſand Livres.

Name of Queen *Dowager*, had founded a Convent, and built a good handſome Chapel for thoſe of her Religion, within the Encloſure of this Palace. The Chapel ſubſiſts, but is uſed by the *Dutch* and *French* Proteſtants, who preach in it by Turns. The King, who was then only Prince of *Orange*, came immediately to *St. James*'s Houſe at his Arrival at *London*; and as, upon the Revolution, nothing could withſtand the Torrent of the Antipapiſtick Mob, this Chapel was treated much like the reſt. I have been told of a Certainty, that a *French* Officer having found in it a little Box full of Relicks, and the Queen *Dowager* uſing great Entreaties to have them again, the Officer declar'd, That he would never reſtore them, but upon Condition ſhe obtain'd his Brother's Liberty, who was in Priſon, or in the Gallies, in *France*, upon account of his Religion; and that the Queen did as he deſir'd. If this is true, theſe Relicks may really be ſaid to have wrought a Miracle.

JAMES II.*] If when *J*—— II. was requir'd to take a ſolemn Oath, upon the Day of his Coronation, *That he would maintain the Government and the Church in the ſame Condition in which he found them both eſtabliſh'd, with their Cuſtoms, Laws, Rights,*

* See ſeveral Particulars in the Article of the *Revolution*.

Rights, Immunities, and Prerogatives. If, I ſay, inſtead of taking ſuch an Oath he had made Anſwer, That his Intention was not to do this, but rather to enter into a League with *France* to deſtroy the Proteſtant Religion, and to ſet up Popery; to overthrow the ancient Conſtitution, and to make himſelf abſolute Maſter of the Eſtates, Lives, Privileges, and precious Liberty of his Subjects; can any Man imagine that ſuch a Prince would ever be crown'd? Certainly no Body can entertain ſuch a ridiculous Fancy. He was therefore inſtall'd into the Royalty only upon certain Conditions which he ſwore to obſerve: He made a Contract with the People, and as the People engag'd themſelves on one Side, the † King, that was to be, reciprocally engag'd himſelf on the other. This is as clear as the Day. It is alſo manifeſt and notorious, that when any Subject fails in any Article of his Contract with the Prince, he is more or leſs ſeverely puniſh'd, according to the Degree of his Crime; one is whipp'd, another is beheaded, a third is hang'd.

All

† The Kings of *England* are Hereditary Kings, and Kings by Right, before the Ceremony of the Coronation; but tho' they are look'd upon to be ſo, yet it is becauſe it is taken for granted, that they will not refuſe the neceſſary Oaths when they are required to take them; ſo that if they refuſe to take thoſe Oaths, it is the ſame Thing as if they renounc'd their Claim to the Crown.

All this is but juſt; for the Terms of the Treaty are clear. But ſince the Engagement is equal and reciprocal between the Governor and the Governed, is there any Reaſon why perpetual and general Infractions ſhould be ſuffer'd in the one, while the other is ſeverely puniſh'd for the leaſt Contravention? Certainly this is contrary to all the Dictates of Reaſon; for every Man muſt allow the Evidence of this Truth, that in a mutual Treaty the Tranſgreſſor ought to ſuffer the Puniſhment which the Tranſgreſſion deſerves, on which Side ſoever it be committed. This being eſtabliſh'd, and King *James*'s Infractions prov'd, he could with no more Reaſon complain, tho' his Subjects had proceeded to * depoſe him formally, than the Duke of *Monmouth* could, when he was condemn'd to loſe his Head. Nay, ſo far would he have been from having Reaſon to complain, that he ought to have look'd upon his Sentence as Merciful, for two Reaſons; 1. Becauſe Depoſition is a gentler Puniſhment than Death. 2. Becauſe the Duke of *Monmouth* had contraven'd but one Article of the Treaty, whereas King *James* had contraven'd them all. It is no more plain that two and two make four, than that all theſe Prin-

* The Depoſing of Kings is not a Thing neceſſarily unjuſt, any more than breaking a Captain. And Examples of this Nature are not wanting in *England*.

Principles are indiſputable. But we will venture to go farther yet, and to ſay that King *James* was not depos'd; that he himſelf quitted his Scepter and his People, and run away. His Infractions had actually broken the Contract, and his Flight and Deſertion declar'd and compleated his Abdication. To this his Friends reply, That his Flight was an Effect of the Fear he had conceiv'd of being ill treated. In troth, I believe them; but certainly one who has no Reproach from his own Conſcience, is always ready to give an Account of his Conduct, and Juſtice conſtantly declares in his Favour. What then can be ſaid for King *James?* Shall we overwhelm him with Reproaches as if he were a Villain or a Madman? God forbid that any Man ſhould do ſo. That Prince's Misfortunes proceeded from the ill Advice of the Jeſuits, who beſet him. Thoſe curſed Probabilities, Equivocations, Directions of the Intention, Maxims of keeping no Faith with Hereticks, and other the like Principles, invented by the Enemy of God and Man, prepoſſeſs'd his Mind, fill'd him with fatal Prejudices, and led him to be guilty of Perjury with an honeſt and a good Intention. Let King *James* but conſider the Falſeneſs and Iniquity of the Doctrine taught him by the Directors of his Conſcience; let him but follow the Light

Light of his Reaſon, and the natural Inclinations of his Heart, and we ſhall find in him the Qualities of a great Prince.

*JESUITS.**] The Jeſuits, a very bold Society, were wonderful ready to ſhow themſelves under the Reign of *James* II. They mightily affected to thruſt their corner'd Caps out of the Windows of the College they had got in the Palace of the *Savoy*; nay, ſome of them even ventur'd to make a Scape quite into the Park. When they ſaw that Fortune was againſt them, there was no need to adviſe them to get out of the Way. Thoſe People are not at all in Faſhion in *England*; but yet, 'tis thought, a great many are harbour'd there; for, like the Camelion, they know how to dreſs themſelves in all Colours. They are *Jack's-of-all-Trades*, and creep into all Sects, partly to conceal themſelves, and partly to foment and ſtir up Diviſion. Quakeriſm, particularly, is hugely convenient for them, being, properly ſpeaking, no Religion at all; and the Profeſſors of it having an outward Simplicity ready made to their Hands, juſt like the Hypocriſy of a Jeſuit.

JEWS.] The firſt *Jews* that ſettled in *England* came over with *William the Conqueror.*

* See Papiſts.

queror. William Rufus, his Son, appointed a Conference between the Christians and the *Jews*: This struck a Terror into the latter, who were afraid some Persecution was a-going to be raised against them; (in such Disputes the Laughers, that is to say, the most powerful being always in the right) so that to secure the King's Favour, they thought 'twould be no ill Policy to make him a Present; the King accepted what they offer'd him, and when he took it, said to them, *By the Face of St.* Luke, *if you get the better in the Conference I'll turn* Jew. But I can't tell why I spend Time in telling this Story, for 'tis hardly worth relating. The *Jews* of *London* (I don't know that there are of them in any other Part of *England*) have by little and little quite left off the the Yellow Hat which they were formerly oblig'd to wear; and now they have no Mark of Distinction at all. I don't think they are at present above sixty or seventy Families. They have but one Synagogue.

Inns.] There is nothing at *London* like our Inns in *France*: It is not the general Custom for Travellers to lodge in the Houses where the Coaches, Waggons, Carriers, and other publick Vehicles, set up; one or two People might perhaps be furnish'd with a Bed in them, but not three

three or four; neither have they * *Auberges*, where a Man can lie, and eat at ſet Hours, and at ſo much a Head. At *London* they hardly ſo much as know what an *Auberge* is: There are, indeed, a thouſand and a thouſand Taverns, where you may have what you pleaſe got for you; but a publick Houſe, where once or twice every Day, at a fix'd Hour, you may go directly and ſit down to Table, at ſo much a Head, both at Dinner and Supper, as you may in all the conſiderable Towns in *France*, is not any where in *London*, nor as I know of in any Part of *England*. The Way of Lodging, if you are not entertain'd at a Friend's Houſe, is to take a Room ready furniſh'd at ſo much a Week. A Stranger comes to *London* either only juſt to paſs thro', or to ſtay there for ſome Time: For which ever of theſe Deſigns it is, I would adviſe him to give ſome Friend Notice of his Arrival, and to deſire him to hire him a Lodging, or a Bed, otherwiſe he may be very much at a Loſs; particularly, if there are many in Company. As to Eating, there are many Ways for that, as any Body may eaſily imagine: You board at ſome Houſe, you have Victuals brought

* In that Part of *London* where young Foreigners commonly lodge, other Foreigners have lately ſet up two or three little *Auberges*; but there is nothing of this Nature among the *Engliſh*.

to your Lodgings, you take a Cook if you pleaſe, *&c.* There are Cooks Shops enow in all Parts of the Town, where it is very common to go and chuſe upon the Spit the Part you like, and to eat it there. A *Frenchman* of any Diſtinction would think it a great Scandal in *France* to be ſeen to eat in ſuch a Place; and, indeed, Cuſtom will not allow it there; but in *England* they laugh at ſuch Niceties. One of the firſt Lords of the Court makes no Scruple to take a Hack, if his Coach makes him wait too long; and a Gentleman of 1500 Livres a Year enters a Cook's Shop without fear of being at all deſpis'd for it, and there dines for his Shilling to his Heart's Content. I have often eat in that manner with a Gentleman of my Acquaintance, that is very rich, and was a Member of the Houſe of Commons. It is very certain, that an *Engliſhman*, who has * twelve or fifteen hundred Pound Sterling a Year, does not make ſuch a Rout with it, as a *Frenchman* that has but the tenth Part of it. One Word more about the Cooks Shops, to give a full Idea of the Thing. Generally four Spits, one over another, carry round each five or ſix Pieces of Butcher's † Meat, Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, and Lamb; you have what

* Fifteen or twenty thouſand Livres *per Annum*.

† Never any Thing elſe; if you would have a Fowl or a Pidgeon, you muſt beſpeak it.

what Quantity you pleaſe cut off, fat, lean, much or little done; with this, a little Salt and Muſtard upon the Side of a Plate, a Bottle of Beer, and a Roll; and there is your whole Feaſt. Thoſe who would dine at one or two Guineas *per* Head, are handſomely accommodated at our famous *Pontac*'s; rarely and difficultly elſewhere.

IMPOSTS.] In Time of Peace the Impoſts that are raiſed in *England* are very moderate, eſpecially when compar'd with the infinite Exactions raiſed upon our miſerable *France*. When we come here, we find that every *Engliſhman* is King in his own Houſe, the peaceable Poſſeſſor of his own Eſtate. Indeed, in Time of War, 'tis abſolutely neceſſary that every Man ſhould contribute to the Burden of it; but then this is done in ſo reaſonable and ſo gentle a Manner, that no Body has the leaſt Cauſe to complain. Beſides this Tenderneſs, and the Conſideration that theſe Taxes are only temporary, there are two Things that help to make them in ſome Manner agreeable; 1. The Subject impoſes them upon himſelf; they are not the Effect of an arbitrary Power, that ſhall ſay to him, *We Will*, *Such is our Pleaſure*, and *We Decree*: This Language is rough and dangerous. Theſe Taxes are the Reſult of the Deliberations of both Houſes of Parliament, which repreſent the Three

Eſtates, and one of which conſiſts of Members choſen by the People. The other Thing, that comforts them under extraordinary Taxations, is, That the greateſt Men in the Kingdom bear their Part, *proportionably to their Quality and Eſtates.*

* *INSURERS.*] Fire does not make ſo much Devaſtation in *London* now as it did formerly; and the Reaſon is, becauſe for theſe five and twenty or thirty Years, they have built only of Stone and Brick, whereas before all the Houſes were built of Wood and Plaiſter. There are two Societies of Inſurers, that for ſo much in the Pound upon the Rent of the Houſe, are oblig'd to rebuild or repair ſuch as are deſtroy'd by Fire, or demoliſh'd in order to ſtop the Progreſs of it.

* *IRELAND.*] The Maps will ſhow you the Bigneſs, Form, and Situation of this Iſland. The Air, generally ſpeaking, is a little moiſt, but mild and temperate, much as in *England.* The Soil is fat, and requires nothing but Cultivation. Not but there are a great many Foreſts, barren † Mountains, and uſeleſs and inacceſſible Marſhes; but every Thing conſider'd, the Country may be ſaid to be good and fruit-

* *Iuverna*, *Iverna*, *Yerna*, and *Hibernia*, by the Antients *Erin*, by the *Iriſh*; *Yverdon* by the *Welſh*.

† The high Mountains near *Offory*.

fruitful. The ‖ Paſtures there are wonderfully fine; and all the Grain ſow'd in *England* will thrive there. They have alſo the ſame Fruits. This and whatever elſe I ſhall ſay of *Ireland*, I learnt not only from * *Camden*, *Speed*, *Giraldus*, *Stanehurſt*, *Barclay*, and others, that have written upon this Subject; but from ſeveral of my Friends, who have travers'd the whole Iſland in theſe laſt Wars, and abode there ſome Time. When we ſpeak of the *Iriſh*, we muſt diſtinguiſh three or four Sorts of People: The Natives, who are originally of the Country, whereof ſome live in a wild, brutiſh Manner, according to their ancient Cuſtoms, and the other are civiliz'd enough: The *Engliſh* by Extraction, who, tho' ſettled in *Ireland* for many Ages, have contracted no Intimacy with the ancient † *Iriſh*, (as they call them) and who would upon no Account mix with them in Marriage: And laſtly, the *Scotch* Families, who live according to the Faſhion of their Country, without Communication with the native *Iriſh*, and, on the contrary, in Friendſhip, Commerce,

‖ Yet their Cattle is not large. Their Horſes, tho' ſmall, are vigorous enough; but as they are bred in ſoft marſhy Lands, they are tender-footed, and of little Service in other Countries.

* I would not ſwear for the Truth of all the Things that I relate of it; but it is true, that they are told for true; and it is worth while to know what People ſay, whether true or falſe.

† *Iriſhrie*, vulgò *Wild Iriſh*.

and Alliance with the *Engliſh*. Of theſe original *Iriſh*, moſt of the Perſons of Quality underſtand *Engliſh*, and lead a Life totally *unbarbariz'd*; but the common People are half Savages, and differ very little from their Anceſtors, as deſcrib'd ſixteen or ſeventeen hundred Years ago by *Strabo*, *Solinus*, *Pomponius Mela*, and the moſt remote Authors. Their Religion is a kind of Popiſh-Chriſtian Religion; but the Superſtitions and Fooleries of Popery, which they have adopted, are mix'd with ſuch a Number of other Puerilities, that it is impoſſible to ſay juſtly what the Religion of thoſe People is. They pay a Sort of Worſhip to the Moon, and to the Wolves: At every New-Moon they proſtrate themſelves before her, and repeat divers Times the Lord's Prayer, and ſome others; and when ſhe has juſt done waning, they beg her to leave them in as good Health as ſhe found them. They ſay that *Jeſus Chriſt* lov'd Wolves, for which Reaſon they pray to God for them, and for their Proſperity. They have pretended Witches, whom they conſult upon all Occaſions; and theſe Witches never forget the *Pater-Noſter* and the *Ave Maria* in the Ceremonies of their Inchantments. When any among them is ſick, they never talk to him of any Thing but his Recovery, and never of God, or Salvation; but ſometimes the

ſick

ſick Man deſires the Communion, and then they look upon it that he deſpairs of Life: From that Moment they expoſe him in a publick Place, or upon a great Road; they call every Paſſenger with loud Cries, and each Man puts a hundred impertinent Queſtions to the poor dying Perſon: They ask him, why he will leave this World, which is ſo very pleaſant? In what Country he thinks he ſhall find better Entertainment? If he had not a good and a handſom Wife, pretty Concubines, fine Children, good Relations, good Cows, good Milk, good Butter, and every Thing that could make Life agreeable to him? Then they apoſtrophize his Soul, which they call cruel and ungrateful for leaving ſo handſome a Body, that has charitably found it ſuch a good Lodging for ſo many Years. The Moment the Soul is departed, they fall to ſuch Lamentations, Screamings, and Outcries, as are enough to make a Man deaf. Particularly the Concubines, the Daughters of the Deceas'd, and his Nurſes, (as oftentimes they have had ſeveral) ſet up the moſt frightful Noiſe in the World. All the Women in the Neighbourhood immediately joyn in the Conſort, tear their Hair, beat their Breaſts and their Sides, clap their Hands, lift them up to Heaven, call the whole Univerſe to bear a Part in the Loſs, and

make more to do than twice as many mad Women. But as ſtunning as this Uproar is, 'tis only a Prelude to the Cries that they make at the Funeral. The chief Uſe that they make of their Witches is to form Inchantments, which, together with the Application of ſome Herbs, ſerve to cure their Diſtempers, facilitate Childbirth as well as Generation, and to bring down the Milk of their Cows. By theſe Women they alſo inform themſelves of Things paſt and to come. But they have ſeveral other Ways of doing this; for Inſtance, by looking thro' a dry bare Bone of a Shoulder of Mutton, they can tell whether any of their Family will die e'er long; and by the ſame Means they know in the Company of what illuſtrious Souls * thoſe of their Friends are aſſociated. Whenever a Horſe dies, they hang up his Hoof to the Ceiling; and this is a very ſacred Thing among them. If any one comes to ask them for Fire during the Month of *May*, they not only refuſe it, but drive him out of Doors with Curſes, imagining this to be an Omen that their Butter will be ſtoll'n all Summer long. For fear the Birds of Prey ſhould ſteal their Poultry, they keep the Shells of the Eggs which have been hatch'd, and faſten them to the Tops of their

* The moſt happy Souls are with the Giants *Fin-Mack*, *Hurle*, *Oskir Mack*, *Offchin*, &c.

their Huts, with a Thread tinged in Saffron. When they have been robb'd of their Butter, they pull ſome Straws out of the Thatch of their Houſes, and throw them into the Fire, hoping this will cauſe the Thief to make Reſtitution. When they eat Eggs, they take great Care that thoſe Eggs are of the ſame Form and the ſame Size, otherwiſe their Horſes would die. If you ſpeak of one of their Horſes, you muſt at the ſame Time ſpit upon him; or, if the Horſe is at a Diſtance, ſay *God ſave him*; for when you forget to ſay one of theſe Things, the Horſe often falls ſick; and, in this Caſe, he that has has been the Cauſe of it, is oblig'd to come and repeat a *Pater Noſter* in the Horſe's right Ear, and that cures him. When a Man happens to fall, as ſoon as ever he gets up again, he turns * round three Times, and takes a Jump upon the very Spot where he fell: Then he makes a little Hole there, and takes out a Clod of Earth with his Knife; and when any Diſtemper falls upon him, he ſends an Enchantreſs, who putting her Mouth to the Ground over the little Hole, pronounces certain Words with a *Pater* and an *Ave*, calls upon the Nymph that ſent the Diſtemper, *be that Nymph white, red, or black, whether ſhe inhabits the Foreſts, the*

* He muſt turn round to the Right.

the Rivers, or the Marshes, and conjures her to remedy the Evil she has done. Here are more Follies than are necessary in my short Abridgment. They say of the *Irish*, that they are either of a very good or a very ill Disposition; but among them, as among all other Nations, the Good is much more rare to be found than the Ill: They are also accused of being violent in all their Passions, (tho' slow and lazy in their ordinary Course of Life) inconstant, cruel, * bloody, thievish, perfidious, seditious, revengeful, (even upon the dead) impudent, Boasters, Swearers, and Blasphemers. Their other Qualities are to despise Riches, not *Diogenically*, but indolently; to be sober; to support all Manner of Hardships and Labours with great Courage; to be well-made, healthy, robust, valiant, and extreamly active; to be very apt at learning any Thing that is taught them: They hate the *English* as much as the *English* despise them, and they love the *French* and the *Spaniards*. They wear their Hair in its full Length: Their Shirts are generally tinged with Saffron, or with the Juice of Elder-berries; and it is not long since they wore them so wide

* When they have kill'd any one, their Way is to give him I know not how many Stabs after he is dead; nay, and to cut his Head off, that they may be sure he will never recover.

wide and ſo much plaited, that full thirty Ells of * Linnen went to a Shirt. Their Linnens are courſe and thick, and ſo are their Stuffs; but this they do not value, having a great † Contempt for all Sorts of Ornament. They are no nicer in their Eating than in their Dreſs and Houſes. Beſides their common Food of Beef, Pork, and Mutton, which they eat very little done, they are mighty Lovers of ‖ Potatoes and other Roots; of Fruits, Pulſe, and Herbs, which they boil with a great deal of Butter; and of a Kind of Soup made of Milk and Oatmeal. Sometimes they bleed their Cows, and boil the Blood with ſome of the Milk and Butter that came from the ſame Beaſt; and this, with a Mixture of ſavoury Herbs, is one of their moſt delicious Diſhes ‡. Their Lakes are very full of Fiſh, and ſo are their Rivers and Seas; but they are too lazy, and not delicate enough to give themſelves much Trouble about Fiſhing. It is their general Maxim, to take as little Pains as poſſible, and to live *upon the Common*. Before they ſet out to rob, ſteal, plunder, *&c.* they pray to God to give them good Luck in their Exploits. In their Towns it is common for

* There is abundance of Hemp and Flax in the Country.

† We muſt except the Necklaces and Bracelets which their Women load themſelves with.

‖ An Earth-Apple, a Kind of *Topinambours*.

‡ They drink a great deal of *Uſquebaugh*, and other hot Liquors.

for them to marry; but in the Country this Cuſtom they think too troubleſome: They make a ſlight Promiſe, that holds 'till the next Quarrel, or 'till they either of them have a Mind to change. Both Sexes have ſtrong Inclinations to Love, and the Girls are reckon'd marriageable very * betimes. All Authors, and all Travellers, with one common Voice affirm, that *Ireland* will breed no venomous † Creature, nor ſeveral other Sorts of Inſects which are not venomous, as Lizards and Frogs. *Syl. Giraldus* writes the Hiſtory of a Frog, that formerly was found near *Waterford*, and ſtruck a Terror into the Mind of *Dunevald*, King of *Oſſory*; it was look'd upon to be a Token of ſome dreadful Misfortune, and exercis'd the Wits of all the Philoſophers in the Country. He farther ſays, That in a Conteſt which aroſe the Lord knows how many Ages ago, between *England* and *Ireland*, touching the Ile of *Man*, which lies betwixt them, it was agreed, that to decide the Controverſy, ſome venomous Animals ſhould be carry'd upon that Iſland; and if they liv'd there, it ſhould continue in the Poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*.

* Sometimes at ten Years old, commonly at twelve. The Laws of *England* declare it to be Felony to have to do with a Girl under ten Years old.

† The *Iriſh* ſay, 'twas St. *Patrick* that drove away thoſe Animals.

* *Engliſh.* As to Spiders, it is not true what many have maintain'd, that there are none in *Ireland*; ſeveral of my Friends have told me, that they have ſeen of them there; and *John Barclay*, in his *Icon Animorum*, confeſſes it; but adds, that thoſe Inſects there have no Poiſon. The ſame || Author aſſures us, conformably to the publick Conſent, that if a venomous Animal is carried thither it will die; and I remember to have read in the Travels of *Moncony*, that while he was at a Meeting of the Royal Society in *London*, it was there related, that thoſe Animals could not live in *Ireland*, nor bear the Earth of it: That it had often been experienc'd, that being put upon a Piece of Ground brought out of *England* along with them, they immediately run back again, if by going a little too far they were out of the Sphere of their native Soil, and began to ſet their Foot upon that of *Ireland*, as if they were afraid of the moſt dangerous Precipice. *Moncony* alſo writes, that in the ſame Aſſembly he was confirm'd in what he had often heard, of the Lake near *Armagh*, wherein if you plunge a Stick of *Holyoak*, that

Part

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* *Lis quievit cùm advexere reptilia venenoſa quæ ibi vixerunt.* This ſounds very much like a Fable.

|| *Lacerti, bufoneſq; ibi delati non vivunt. Exportatæ arbores nullo ſitu concipiunt vermes, aut incuriâ araneas admittunt, quanquam & ſuas Hyberni Araneas, ſed illas innoxias habent.*

Part of the Stick which is out of the Water continues Wood; that which is in the Water * petrifies, and that which is under the Water, in the Slime, takes a Metallic Nature. It is certain, that there are a great many natural Rarities in *Ireland*; but it is not certain that all we are told of them is true, and especially when there is a Miracle in the Case; witness St. *Patrick*'s † Purgatory, which is a Pit or Chasm that was open'd at the Prayer of that Saint for the Conversion of the Infidels: Witness the Fountain in the Province of *Munster*, which, if you do but dip your Hand into, there suddenly falls a Shower of Rain, that would never end, unless a Virgin-Priest immediately said a Mass in a Chapel adjoining: Witness St. *Lucherin*'s Mill, near *Offory*, which all the Art of Man cannot

* The Stick must remain a Year, or thereabouts, in the Water.

† In the Province of *Ulster* is a Lake, in the Middle whereof stands an Island. In this Island is a deep frightful Hole, which they call St. *Patrick*'s Purgatory: They say, that St. *Patrick* had the Gift of working Miracles, and that once upon a Time, when he was preaching the Gospel to some Inhabitants of that little Island, they told him they would give no Credit to his Doctrine, unless he supported it by some Miracle. At that Instant he took his Crozier, or his Pilgrim's Staff, made a Circle upon the Ground, and repeated some holy *Abacadabra*: Upon this the Earth open'd in that very Place, quite from the Center to the Superficies; so that by this Passage one might go down to Purgatory, which was the Thing he was proving when they demanded a Miracle. Many, adds the Story, have gone to Purgatory by this Hole.

cannot perſwade to work on *Sundays*, and which will never grind any ſtolen Corn: Witneſs the Teales of St. *Colman*, in a Lake in the Province of *Limſter*, which always go thirteen in a Troop, and which will come and eat from any Body's Hand that calls them, provided you ſay to them, *God and St.* Colman *bleſs you*. (*If you kill, or do the leaſt Harm to any of them, the Water of the Lake immediately ſtinks, and continues to do ſo for ſome Time.*) Witneſs the hollow Stone at the Gate of a Church in a little Iſland near *Cork*, wherein there is every Morning a Supply of as much Wine as is neceſſary for the Celebration of Maſs: Witneſs the Bell of *Mactalevi* in the Province of *Limſter*, which goes every Night to the Church of St. *Finnan* at *Clunareck*, when they forget to faſten it: Witneſs the *inextinguiſhable* Fire of St. *Bridget* at *Kildare*, which the Nuns preſerv'd in the Middle of a great Circuit, into which no Male-Animal could enter without dying on the Spot: Witneſs all the Tranſformations of the Were-Wolf of *Oſſory*, and the three Golden * Teeth of the great Fiſh of *Carlenford* in *Ulſter*: Witneſs the Extirpation of the Rats at *Fernigenan* (in *Limſter*) by St. *Ivory*, becauſe they knaw'd his Books; and that of

* Each weigh 50 Ounces.

of the Fleas of St. *Nenin* in *Conaught*, becauſe they bit the Ear of the Saint of that Name: Witneſs, laſtly, the three Iſles of a Lake in the Province of *Munſter*, in the firſt of which no Woman can be brought to Bed; in the ſecond, neither Woman, nor any other Female Animal, can enter without dying; in the third, no Body ever dies of a natural * Death, ſays *Sylveſter Giraldus*. The ſame Author, who often writes upon Hear-ſay, (tho' he never affirms any Thing without better Authority) is more poſitive in ſome other Things: He ſays, for Inſtance, that he ſaw an Experiment made of that famous Fountain in *Munſter*, that in a little Time whitens the Hair of thoſe that dip in it. *Ireland* has divers other curious Fountains: There is one in the Province of *Conaught*, upon a Mountain, which has a regular Ebb and Flow. In the ſame † Province is another, which they affirm no Horſe will ever drink of, tho' the People reliſh it very well; and in the North of *Ulſter* is that whoſe Water petrifies Wood in ſeven Years. There are a hundred agreeable Particulars more, which I could relate, if I did not find that I have already been too tedious.

ISLINGTON.]

* *Naturali morte nemo moritur.*

† There is another of the ſame Nature in *Wales*, near the Caſtle of *Dynevur*.

ISLINGTON,] A large Village, half a League from *London*, where you drink Waters that do you neither Good nor Harm, provided you don't take too much of them. There is Gaming, Walking, Dancing; and a Man may ſpend an Hour there agreeably enough. It is not much flock'd to by People of Quality.

JURIES.] * It is a Maxim and a Practice in *England*, that every Man accuſed of a Crime ought to be † try'd by his Peers. So that as the Inhabitants of the Country are divided into two general Claſſes, the *Lords*, or Nobles, and the *Commons*, that is to ſay, the People, not noble: The firſt are ‖ try'd by their Peers aſſembled, and compoſing the ſame Body as makes the Upper Houſe of Parliament. The ſecond are try'd by twelve of their Countrymen of the ſecond Claſs, who are alſo their ‡ Peers, either Tradeſmen, Merchants, or Gentlemen, Inhabitants of the County, and of the Parts near the Place where the Crime or pretended Crime was committed. Theſe twelve Men ought to be at leaſt good ** Houſe-keepers, and in good Re-

 pute

* See Tryals.

† *Legale Judicium parium ſuorum. Magna Charta.*

‖ By Plurality of Voices.

‡ The Gentlemen are not Nobles. See the Words *Knight* and *Nobility*.

** In Strictneſs they ſhould be Freeholders.

pute with their Neighbours for Honour and Probity. A Priſoner accuſed of High Treaſon, may * except againſt full five and thirty of the Jurymen that are nam'd to be his Judges, without alledging any Reaſon for ſo doing; and if among the others he meets with any that are exceptionable, his Reaſons are heard, and admitted, if ſubſtantial. In Crimes that come under the Title of Felony, but 20 Jurymen can be refus'd without ſhewing Cauſe. When theſe twelve Jurymen or Judges have heard the Indictment and Proofs, with a Speech by one of the great Judges, and have taken an Oath to judge according to Equity, that is to ſay, as in their Conſcience they think equitable, they retire into a Room, † where they are lock'd in, and muſt ſo continue without taking any Sort of Nouriſhment, and without ſo much as warming themſelves, 'till all the Twelve come to be unanimouſly of the ſame Opinion, either to declare the Priſoner innocent or guilty: Then they return into Court, and he that ſpeaks for the reſt, the Foreman, without making any ſet Speech, or giving any Train of Reaſons, barely ſays, *Guilty*, or *Not Guilty*. The *Not Guilty* entirely diſcharges the

* A Lord or Nobleman cannot refuſe any of his Peers, without alledging Reaſons that ſhall be found valid.

† When the Caſe is fully evident, they ſometimes give their Verdict upon the Spot.

the Party accus'd; but the *Guilty* is ſometimes attended with another Word, which, explaining the Nature of the Crime, does of Conſequence declare the Nature of the * Puniſhment. Thus, when the Information, or Indictment, as they call it, charges the Priſoner with having kill'd a Man maliciouſly and wilfully, if that Priſoner is found guilty of the Crime, they declare him, in one ſingle Word, *Guilty*; that is to ſay, guilty of the Crime whereof he's accus'd, which Crime is puniſh'd with † Death; but if they find that the Priſoner did not commit the Murder out of Malice, or in Ambuſh, or with Deſign, but that it happen'd upon a ſudden Quarrel, either between two Friends, or between two Strangers, or between two Perſons that had no Enmity before, then they explain their *Guilty*, and ſay *Guilty of Man-ſlaughter*; that is to ſay, guilty not of a *felonious* but of an unpremeditated Murder; which is

* The Jury has no need to ſay, That the Priſoner is condemn'd to be hang'd, to be burn'd, to be whipp'd, &c. It is enough that they denote the Nature of his Crime, by declaring him guilty of High or of Petty Treaſon, of Felony, Perjury, &c. becauſe this neceſſarily includes a certain Puniſhment ordain'd for that Crime by the Law.

† Premeditated Murder is not Aſſaſſination only, but all Murders in general that are committed with the Spirit of Revenge and a Deſign to kill, as in a Duel; any Man, who, being attack'd, kills the Perſon who attacks him, in Defence of himſelf, if he proves the *Se Defendendo*, (as the *Engliſh* call it) he is acquitted by the Law.

puniſh'd only by burning the Hand with a hot Iron, with the Aſſiſtance of the Benefit of the Clergy. This ſhort Sentence is irrevocable and without Appeal, unleſs the King's Mercy interpoſes. A Man muſt be at leaſt one and twenty Years old to be a Juryman.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.] The Officers of *Police*, whom they call Juſtices of the Peace in *England*, are much like the *Commiſſaires du Quartier* at *Paris*.

KING.] See *William* III. See *James* II. *Government*, *Parliament*, &c. The People are not made to be the Foot-balls of Princes, but Princes are eſtabliſh'd to protect the People, and to procure their Welfare: Wou'd to Heaven we could always meet with Kings like Doctor *Chamberlain*'s Kings; Kings who have all the Attributes of the Deity; Kings all-wiſe, all-juſt, and all-powerful; there would need no Treaties to be made with ſuch, no Oaths to be requir'd: But ſince, in the general Corruption of the World, it often happens, that thoſe who are ſet over us are not infallible; not Gods, but Men, ſubject to human Infirmities; nay, ſometimes *Tiberius*'s, *Caligula*'s, *Nero*'s, nothing can be more agreeable to good Senſe and Reaſon, than the Method the People have always follow'd, of taking ſome Security of thoſe they elect to govern them; and this was practis'd in all the Nations of the World,

World, at the Time when Monarchies were first erected. It is true, several of these supreme Magistrates, so created by the People, had no sooner got the Power in their Hands, but they abus'd it: They invaded the Bounds stipulated to them, and arrogated to themselves an unlimited Authority. This is the State of Things in the several Empires of the East. In *England*, thank God, it is not so: Our Kings are surrounded with Honour and with Glory; they have all the Power and all the Prerogatives that any Kings were ever INVESTED WITH: They are Sovereigns in a Sovereign Degree: But this Degree of Sovereignty does not extend to the Clouds, much less to the imaginary Spaces, tho' it be in the highest Degree. It is an establish'd Maxim in our Laws, and among our * Lawyers, that *Rex in regno suo superiores habet Deum & Legem.* † Our Lives and Fortunes are theirs, because we ought to do no less for them than they do for us; but our Lives and Fortunes are not to be dispos'd of according to their disorderly Passions or Caprices. We are a free People, govern'd by a Scepter of Justice; not Slaves, subjected to a Rod of Iron.

* *Fortescue*, *Bracton*, and the rest.

† When the Kings are crown'd, they swear that they will observe the Laws, and cause them to be obsery'd.

KING's-EVIL.] Every Body knows, that *Edward*, call'd the *Confeſſor*, and canoniz'd by Pope *Alexander* the Third, was the firſt King of *England* that pretended to the Virtue of curing the Evil, by touching the Party affected. I believe all the Kings that have ſucceeded him have had the ſame Weakneſs, and flatter'd themſelves with the ſame Illuſion down to *WILLIAM* III. by the Grace of God now reigning; who not being a Man of Chimera's, laughs at this Folly. The *Engliſh* Nation had, and perhaps ſtill has, a great Faith in this Anodyne Remedy. During the laſt Months of the Reign of *James* II. as it was eaſy to imagine that when God ſhould raiſe the Proteſtant Wind, which was to bring over the RESTORER into *England*, it might occaſion a Squabble that would interrupt the ordinary Courſe of Things; abundance of People, affected with the Evil, flock'd from all Parts to be touch'd: The King having Notice of it, was ſo gracious, as to declare that he would touch more frequently than uſual, and appointed the Days when he would do it. I was preſent at the laſt Ceremony: The King was ſeated in a Chair of * State, rais'd two or three Steps. The Reverend Father *Peter*, with his little Band and his ſweeping

* In the great Hall of *Whitehall*, call'd the Banquetting-Houſe.

ing Cloak, was ſtanding at the King's Right Hand. After ſome Prayers, the diſeas'd Perſon, or thoſe that pretended to be ſo, were made to paſs between a narrow double Rail, which fac'd the King. Each Patient, * Rich and Poor, Male and Female, fell upon their Knees, one after another, at the King's Feet. The King, putting forth his two Hands, touch'd their two Cheeks; the Jeſuit, who held a Number of Gold Medals, each faſten'd to a narrow white Ribband, put the Ribband round the Patient's Neck at the ſame Time that the King touch'd him, and ſaid ſomething, *tant amount*, to what they ſay in *France*, *The King touches thee*; *God cure thee*. This was done in a Trice; and for fear the ſame Patient ſhould croud into the File again, to get another Medal, † he was taken by the Arm and carry'd into a ſafe Place. When the King was weary of repeating the ſame Action, and touching the Cheek or Chin, Father *Peter*, the Almoner, preſented him with the End of the String which was round the Patient's Neck. The Virtue paſs'd from the Hand to the String, from the String to the Cloaths, from the Cloaths to the Skin, and from

* There were above three hundred.

† This Medal is worth about two Crowns, and is call'd an Angel. The Fund appointed for purchaſing theſe Medals, is ſtill by the King's Order employ'd in Works of Charity.

the Skin to the Root of the Evil: After this Royal Touch, thoſe that were really ill were put into the Hands of Phyſicians; and thoſe that came only for the Medal, had no need of other Remedies.

Knights.] There are ſeveral Sorts of Knights in *England*. The Baronets, inſtituted by King *James* I. in 1611, are of the firſt Order: The King creates them by Letters Patents; and their Quality of Baronet is hereditary, from Male to Male; their Number, according to the firſt Inſtitution, ſhould not exceed two hundred; but there are at preſent above eight hundred, without reckoning the Families extinct. There is a much greater Number of plain Knights, or Knights Batchelors, whoſe Knighthood is not hereditary, and whoſe Number is unlimited. The Kings are very ready to grant this Title, either to thoſe whom they would reward for ſome ſmall Service, or to thoſe they mean to honour with ſome Employment, particularly, when they ſend them Abroad; or, laſtly, to thoſe who are willing to purchaſe it with hard Money. Good King *Charles* II. would have given the Title of *Knight Batchelor* to the whole City and Suburbs for a very ſmall Spill of the Ready, (*i. e.*) Caſh; but the preſent King will do no ſuch Thing: So that by little and little we ſhall ſee a Diminution of that Multitude of Knights with which *England* was peopled

peopled by King *Charles* II. The eldeſt Sons of Knights are Eſquires by Right; by Abuſe, any Man whatſoever may be ſo.

There were formerly *Knights Bannerets*; but that Order is no longer in Being.

The Knights of the * *Bath* are of ancient Inſtitution. There are very few of them now. The King uſually creates ſome upon the Day of his Coronation; they wear a red Ribband. *Henry* IV. their Inſtitutor, created forty ſix: On the Eve of the Ceremony they wore a Hermit's Habit, watch'd all Night, and bath'd themſelves; and it is for this Reaſon that they are call'd *Knights of the Bath.*

I have reſerv'd till the laſt the *Knights of the Garter*, who muſt not be confounded nor mix'd with the others. There are very few that do not know what the Hiſtorians relate concerning the Inſtitution of this Order; I ſhall nevertheleſs ſay a Word or two of it here. They tell us, then, that King *Edward* III. who was deeply in Love with the Counteſs of *Saliſbury*, was very forward to take up a (blue) Garter, † which happen'd to drop from the Lady's Leg while ſhe was dancing

* *Henry* IV. inſtituted this Order in 1399.

† *Du Haillan* ſays, that the King lifted her Petticoat quite up to her Knee, which put the Lady to the Bluſh. The ſame Author ſays, that this happen'd at *Bourdeaux*, and that the Inſtitution of the Order was made there, in the Church of the *Carmelites*; but that the King ordain'd, that for the future the Feaſt and Ceremony ſhould be held at *Windſor*.

ing at a Ball: That this Action ſet many of the Company a Laughing, which very much *blew'd* the Counteſs: That the King perceiving it, pronounc'd theſe Words in the *French* of thoſe Days, *Honny ſoit qui mal y penſe*, adding even with an Oath, That thoſe who now deſpis'd this Garter, ſhould be proud to wear one like it; and that accordingly he inſtituted the Order we are ſpeaking of, under the Auſpices of *St. George*, the Patron of *England*. The Number of the Knights is twenty five, including the Sovereign, who is the King. They wear a blue Ribband, like a Shoulder-Belt, and to this Ribband hangs the Figure of *St. George* fighting the Dragon. The Garter is worn upon the left Leg, and is ſometimes only a plain blue Ribband of the ſame Breadth as the other; ſometimes too it is adorn'd with the *Honny ſoit*, &c. embroider'd in Pearls or Diamonds. Several Emperors, Kings, and other Sovereign Princes, have done Honour to the Order, by accepting of it, at the ſame Time that they themſelves were honour'd by being admitted into it. The Chapter is uſually held in *Windſor-Caſtle*, and the Ceremony of the Inſtallment is perform'd in the Chapel of the ſaid Caſtle, and is attended with a great Feaſt. When King *James* I. united the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland*, he, at the ſame Time, mix'd the

Scotch

Scotch Thiſtle with the *Engliſh* Roſe in the Collar of the Order. Since the greateſt Princes think it an Honour to be choſen into this noble Brotherhood, we may imagine it is never granted in *England* to any but Perſons of the firſt Quality: Yet, if a Gentleman that has no Title, acquires both a great Reputation, by ſome noble Exploits, and a good Share in the King's Favour, he would be capable of receiving this Order, without being of the Houſe of Lords. The other Knighthoods are nothing like this; they are ſo common, that inſtead of being ſought for, I don't think the youngeſt * Son of any Earl in *England* would accept of the Title of *Knight Batchelor*. When the King creates theſe laſt Knights, he touches their Shoulder with a naked Sword, they being upon their Knees, and ſays, or rather ſaid formerly, *Be a Knight in the Name of God. Riſe, Knight.*

KNIVES.] They make in *England* the beſt Knives and the worſt Sciſſars in the World. Their Penknives are ſo large, that you can ſcarce uſe any Thing but the Points of 'em.

LAMBETH.] Almoſt oppoſite to *Weſtminſter*, on the other Side of the *Thames*, is a Pariſh call'd *Lambeth*, well-nigh contiguous to the Suburbs of *London*, where the

* The younger Sons of Earls in *England* have no Title, and are only call'd the Honourable Mr. *George* or Mr. *William* ſuch a one.

ing at a Ball: That th… …y have a P-
of the Company a… …lace of
very much *blew'd* t… …ckon'd
the King perceiving… …Role is
Words in the *Fren…* …erar-
ny soit qui mal y pe… …chie
Oath, That th… …
Garter, shou… …
like it; and … …
ed the Ord… …y well.
the Auspi… …amps at *Michael-*
England. …hem till *Lady-Day*;
twenty … …six in the Evening till
who is … …d from every third Day af-
band … …-Moon, to the fifth Day after
Ribb… …w-Moon.

fig' *LANGUAGE.*] The *English* Tongue is a Compound of the *Latin*, of the old *Britton*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, *Norman*, *Italian*, and modern *French*. I make a Diſtinction between the *Latin* and the *Norman* and *French*, becauſe, beſides *French* Words deriv'd from the *Latin*, as, among others, thoſe that end in *ion* (*Action*, *Paſſion*, *Portion*, *Unction*, *Function*, *Queſtion*, &c.) they have many others which they take directly from the *Latin*; as, *to abſcond*, *to advert*, *to expect*, &c. This great Mixture of

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* At every tenth Houſe.

† Mr. *Edmund Heming* was the Inventor of them, about 15 or 16 Years ago.

‖ On each Side of the Street there is, almoſt all over *London*, a Way better pav'd than the reſt for Foot-Paſſengers.

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the particular Language of thoſe Laws.
They were ſo well written, and ſo generally receiv'd in the *Norman* Tongue in thoſe Days, that the ſame Jargon is ſtill the Language of the *Engliſh* Laws, and the Language in which the Lawyers always write the Works that they compoſe upon thoſe Subjects. Here follow the Titles of two of thoſe Books newly printed:

Caſus, Collect & Report, per Sr. Francis Moore *Chevalier Serjeant del Ley, imprima & publie per l'Original jadis remainent, en les maines de Sr.* Gefrey Palmer *Chevalier Attorney General à ſon trés excellent Majeſte le Roi* Charles *le Second. Le ſecond Edition, oveſque deux Tables, l'unes des noſmes des caſes, l'autre des principal matters containus en iceux.*

Les

the Archbiſhops of *Canterbury* have a Palace, which is the uſual Place of their Reſidence, tho' the Air is reckon'd very unwholſome.

LAMPS.] Inſtead of Lanterns, they ſet * up in the Streets of *London*, † Lamps, which, by Means of a very thick Convex Glaſs, throw out great Rays of Light, which illuminate the Path ‖ for People that go on Foot tolerably well. They begin to light up theſe Lamps at *Michaelmas*, and continue them till *Lady-Day*; they burn from ſix in the Evening till Midnight, and from every third Day after the Full-Moon, to the ſixth Day after the New-Moon.

LANGUAGE.] The *Engliſh* Tongue is a Compound of the *Latin*, of the old *Briton*, *Saxon*, *Daniſh*, *Norman*, *Italian*, and modern *French*. I make a Diſtinction between the *Latin* and the *Norman* and *French*, becauſe, beſides *French* Words deriv'd from the *Latin*, as, among others, thoſe that end in *ion* (*Action*, *Paſſion*, *Portion*, *Unction*, *Function*, *Queſtion*, &c.) they have many others which they take directly from the *Latin*; as, *to abſcond*, *to advert*, *to expect*, &c. This great Mixture of

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of Words and Phraſes, drawn from five or ſix Languages, muſt needs, one would think, make a very rich Compound. The Conqueror not only undertook to eſtabliſh the Laws of his Country in *England*, he would alſo fain have ſettled his *Norman* Gibberiſh among them. The ſeveral Endeavours he made to render that Tongue univerſal, had but very ſmall Succeſs; nay, one may venture to maintain, that they had hardly any at all, ſince the *Norman* does not predominate in the *Engliſh* Language; but he ſucceeded better with relation to the Laws, and to the particular Language of thoſe Laws. They were ſo well written, and ſo generally receiv'd in the *Norman* Tongue in thoſe Days, that the ſame Jargon is ſtill the Language of the *Engliſh* Laws, and the Language in which the Lawyers always write the Works that they compoſe upon thoſe Subjects. Here follow the Titles of two of thoſe Books newly printed:

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Les

Les Tenures de Monſieur Littleton, *ovesque certeine Caſes per auter, de puiſne temps qu'eux caſes vous troverez ſignés oveſques c'eſt ſigne * al commencement & al fine de cheſcun de eux ; aux fines que ne poiez eux miſprender pur les caſes de Monſieur* Littleton, *par quel inconvenience ils fuerunt dernierement tolles de ceſt Liver, & ſi un foits plus admotes al requeſt des Gentlehomes Students en le Ley* D'Engleterre.

LAW.] All that I ſhall ſay of the Common Law, Civil Law, Canon Law, *&c.* is, that they are Subjects for great Volumes, and that I neither can nor will meddle with them. I ſhall only obſerve a few Singularities in them ; and thoſe I ſhall put each in its proper Place, according to the Order I have laid down to my ſelf.

LAWS.] See King, Parliament, Government, *Magna Charta*, &c.

LIBRARIES.] (See *Oxford.*) *Scaliger*, the Son, ſays, that in his Time there were fourſcore publick Libraries at *Paris*, and twelve at *London*. At preſent I know but three publick ones in this laſt City; thoſe of the Chapter at *Weſtminſter*, and *Sion-College*, (which are very much neglected, and in a ſorry Condition in all Reſpects) and that which Dr. *Teniſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, has lately founded. The two former are going to Decay, and the latter is not yet quite form'd.

form'd. Neither the one nor the other are much frequented. The King's Library at St. *James*'s is alſo in a miſerable State: I am told, that Dr. *Bently*, who has the keeping of it, in the room of the late Mr. *Juſtel*, does all he can to reſtore it; but his Endeavours will be to no Purpoſe, unleſs the Maſter of it has Leiſure and Will to have an Eye to it himſelf. There have been Books in Pawn in the Hands of the Binders I know not how many Years. King *Charles* II. did but laugh at it. It is nevertheleſs a Pity that ſo many good Books, and ſo well bound, ſhould be given up to the Mould and Moiſture of the Air, to Moths and to Duſt. The Library of Sir *Robert Cotton* is particularly famous for Manuſcripts. The Royal Society have begun to collect a pretty good one: The late Duke of *Norfolk*, who was of it, left them his. There are a great many Noblemen in *England* that love Books, and have good Collections of them.

LINCOLN] * (A Biſhoprick, and Capital of the County to which it gives its Name) was formerly a City of great Trade, and is ſtill one of the beſt in the Kingdom. It is built upon the Side of a Hill, at the Foot of which runs the River *Witham*. Upon the Top of the ſame

* *Lincolna, Lincolnia, Lindum.*

ſame Hill are to be ſeen divers Ruins of the ancient *Lindum*, mention'd by *Ptolomy*, and by other Authors call'd *Lindonium*, *Lincolina*, and *Linidcolinum*. *William* the *Conqueror* built a Caſtle here, which is ſtill in Being. The Cathedral is one of the ſeven famous Minſters of *England*.

LONDON.] * The City of *London* will be found to be deſcrib'd, in almoſt all its Parts, in ſeveral Articles of this Work, to which the Reader is referr'd. To help to get a true Idea of this famous City, you may conſider it in the Plans that are every where eaſy to be had. By their Aſſiſtance you ſee at a View what could not be deſcrib'd in ſeveral Pages. I ſhall only ſay therefore, that the contiguous Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* are ſituated upon a good even Spot of ‖ Ground, upon the Left † Side and to the North of the *Thames*, which forms an Elbow hereabouts. The Length of this double City turns along with the River; and the Breadth being no where parallel, but unequal, and jutting out like

* *Londinum*, *Lundinum*, *Londonia*, *Trinobantum*, in 50 Degrees and a half of Latitude. See Fire of *London*.

‖ *London* ſeems to be pretty even, and, indeed, is in many Parts upon a perfect Level; but upon a cloſer Examination you find, that it riſes from the River to the Country. All *Weſtminſter* is on a flat low Ground.

† There is a great Suburb, or, rather, a ſmall Portion of the City upon the right Side; the Bridge unites them into one.

like Spider's Claws, cannot be determin'd. The whole is of ſo great an Extent, that I believe one may ſafely venture to affirm, that *London*, including *Weſtminſter*, is the biggeſt City in *Europe*. What we are told by Authors of the Antiquity of this City, and of its Etymology, is nothing but a Confuſion of Fables. They ſay it was built immediately after the taking of *Troy*, by one *Brutus*, Grandſon of *Eneas*, who call'd it *Troja Nova*, new *Troy*: That afterwards by ſeveral Accidents it took the Names of *Trinobantum*, *Cajer-Lud*, *Cajer-Lunda*, *Ludstown*, *Lhondinam*, *Londinum*, and, at laſt, of *London*: All this deſerves no Attention. Every Body knows that *London* is the Capital of the Kingdom, and the Reſidence of the Kings. I ſhall again repeat what I ſaid before, that all that is remarkable in this famous City, is deſcrib'd in theſe Memoirs, and diſpos'd like the reſt in Alphabetical Order: So that any Body who wants to be inform'd concerning its *Churches*, *Palaces*, *Bridge*, *Tower*, *Exchange*, *Town-Houſe*, &c. the *Thames*, &c. *Park*, &c. may find each of thoſe Articles in its proper Place.

LUTHERANS.] It is ſomewhat ſtrange that among the many Sects which divide Chriſtianity in *England*, there ſhould be no *Lutherans*.

LYONS.] See the *Tower*.

MAGNA-CHARTA.] The City of *London* has receiv'd from ſeveral Kings ſo many and ſo great Privileges, that it is become a Kind of little Republick in the Middle of the Kingdom. The chief of thoſe Statutes and Privileges are contain'd in the famous Patent call'd *Magna* * *Charta*, granted by *Henry* III. King *Charles* II, at the Inſtigation of thoſe that govern'd him, undertook to make the Gentlemen of *London* believe, that they had made themſelves unworthy, by their Miſdemeanors, of the Freedoms and Immunities which they enjoy'd in virtue of their *Magna Charta*; and the Affair being proſecuted in the King's Bench, it was affirm'd and declar'd † by ſome corrupt Judges, that in Conſequence of the ancient and true Conſtitution of the Laws, the City of *London* had forfeited the Privileges granted her by *Magna Charta*, and that the ſaid *Charta* ſhould be taken from them, and given back into the King's Hands. This and ſome other Proceedings viſibly tended to the Eſtabliſhment of arbitrary Power. *James* II, in hopes to reconcile himſelf to his People, reſtor'd to the City of *London*, and ſeveral others, the Charters which had been taken from them; and the King his Succeſſor (whom God

* Or, *Charta Libertatum Regni.*

† The 3d of *June* 1683.

God preſerve and keep) has ſolemnly confirm'd their Poſſeſſion of the ſame.

MAILLARD] (*Mary.*) The 26th of *November* 1693. there happen'd a very extraordinary Thing at *London*; a Girl nam'd *Mary* * *Maillard*, thirteen Years and two Months old, was cur'd in a Manner which many People of good Senſe look upon to be miraculous. At the Age of thirteen Months ſhe became Lame, and her Diſtemper grew worſe and worſe every Day to the Moment of her Recovery. The Bone of her left Thigh, whereof that End towards the Hip is rounded, was ſlipp'd ſo far out of the hollow Bone that ſerves as a Caſe to the Convexity of the firſt, (and, at the ſame Time, was got ſo far above its natural Situation) that that Leg was four Inches ſhorter than the other; the Knee turn'd inwards, and the Foot did the ſame; inſomuch that the Girl, inſtead of reſting upon the Sole of her Foot, lean'd inwards upon the Ancle; 'twas great Trouble to her to walk, and ſhe ſometimes felt violent Pains. Her Body, as ſhe walk'd along, ſway'd from one Side to t'other ſo much, that her Elbows, particularly the left one, almoſt touch'd the Ground at every Step ſhe took; and this made her ſo ridiculous to the Children,

* The Daughter of a *French* Sword-Cutler, of the Town of *Cognac* in *Xantoing*, call'd *John Maillard*.

that they loaded her with Dirt and Abuſes. This lame Condition of the Girl is well prov'd, and of publick Notoriety. On *Sunday* the 26th of *November* 1693, as ſhe return'd from Church, ſhe was ſo ill uſed by the Mob that follow'd her, that being come to the Houſe where ſhe liv'd, (which was at one *Mademoiſelle de Laulan*'s, whom ſhe ſerv'd as an Interpreter) ſhe fell a weeping; *Mademoiſelle de Laulan* ſaid ſeveral Things to comfort her; and a little while afterwards the Girl took up a New-Teſtament, to read a Chapter or two; in opening the Book ſhe happen'd to light upon the ſecond Chapter of St. *Mark*, and being fill'd with Indignation at the Incredulity of the *Jews*, upon Occaſion of the miraculous Cure of the *Paralytic*, ſhe ſaid, *I am ſure I ſhould believe, if ſuch a Thing were to happen to me, and ſhould run faſt enough.* Scarce had ſhe finiſh'd theſe Words, when her Leg ſtretch'd out, the Bone of her Thigh went into its natural Place with ſome Noiſe, her Foot and Leg grew ſtrait, her Pains ceas'd, and ſhe walk'd with Eaſe. Ever ſince that Time ſhe has felt nothing of it, and continues in perfect Strength, tho' ſhe ſtill limps a little, and ſo little, that it is almoſt imperceptible: Might not Providence order it ſo, that this Remnant of an Infirmity might ſerve her for a Memorial of her Deliverance? The

Reader

Reader may argue upon this in what Manner he pleaſes: I ſhall only add, that both Parts of this Story are as true, and as well prov'd to thoſe who were not themſelves Eye-Witneſſes of it, as it is, that there is one City call'd *Rome*, and another call'd *Conſtantinople*, which People are very thoroughly convinc'd of, that have not ſeen either.

The MALL,] in St. *James*'s Park, is mark'd with Figures to be * 880 Paces from one Paſs to t'other; but theſe 880 Paces make 1200 common Paces, adding the Spaces at each End between the Paſſes, and the Extremity of the *Mall*.

MAN.] The Iſle of *Man* is almoſt equally diſtant from the Coaſts of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, † and in a clear Day you may ſee all the three Kingdoms from it; its Length is 35 Miles, and its Breadth unequal between 5 and 6. Its Air is ſomewhat cold, but the Soil nevertheleſs is fruitful enough. *Ptolemy* calls it *Monaceda*, and *Pliny*, *Monapia*. The Earls of *Derby* are the Succeſſors of the ancient Kings of that Iſland, and they are alſo the Poſſeſſors of it: It has a Biſhoprick, which they nominate to; but becauſe that Biſhop does not

N 3

* About 1424 Foot *Engliſh* Meaſure.

† Read the Article of *Ireland*. *Douglas* is the Capital of the Iſle of *Man*.

not hold immediately of the King, he has no Seat in the Houſe of Lords.

MAN-SLAUGHTER.] See *Juries.* It is a Kind of Felony; but the Criminal eſcapes the firſt Time by the *Benefit of the Clergy.*

MANUFACTURES.] The *French* Refugees have brought ſeveral good Manufactures into *England.*

MARQUIS.] See Nobility.

MARRIAGE.] In *England,* a Boy may marry at fourteen Years old, and a Girl at twelve, in ſpight of Parents and Guardians, without any Poſſibility of diſſolving their * Marriage, tho' one be the Son of a Hog-driver, and the other a Duke's Daughter. This often produces very whimſical Matches. There is another Thing in it odd enough; for thoſe Children by this Means not only become their own Maſters, but obtain this Advantage at a very eaſy Rate. If to be marry'd it were neceſſary to be proclaim'd three Times in a full Congregation, their Friends would be inform'd of the Matter, and might find a Way to diſſwade a little Girl, that had taken it in her Head to have a Huſband, by giving her fine Cloaths, pretty Babies, and every Thing elſe that might amuſe her; but

* There is a Law againſt marrying the Heireſs of a noble Family before the Age of twenty one Years, without the Conſent of her Guardians.

but the Wedding is clapp'd up ſo privately, that People are amaz'd to ſee Women brought to Bed of legitimate Children, without having ever heard a Word of the Father. The Law, indeed, requires that the Bans ſhould be publiſh'd; but the ſtrange Practice of a *diſpenſing* * *Power* makes this Law of no manner of Uſe. To proclaim Bans is a Thing no Body now cares to have done; very few are willing to have their Affairs declar'd to all the World in a publick Place, when for a Guinea they may do it *Snug*, and without Noiſe; and my good Friends the Clergy, who find their Accounts in it, are not very zealous to prevent it. Thus then, they buy what they call a *Licence*, and are marry'd in their Cloſets, in Preſence of a couple of Friends, that ſerve for Witneſſes; and this ties them for ever: Nay, the Abuſe is yet greater, for they may be marry'd without a Licence in ſome Chappels, which have that Privilege. Take the two firſt † People you meet, two Beggars if you think fit, carry them along with you to the privileg'd Church as early in the Morning as you pleaſe, Mr. Curate will marry them ſo faſt, that neither King nor Parliament can unmarry them; and for

* *James* II. paid dear for that Word.

† One is ſufficient if you pleaſe, becauſe the Clerk may ſtand for the ſecond.

two Crowns your Buſineſs is diſpatch'd. Hence come the Matches between Footmen and young Ladies of Quality, who you may be ſure live no very eaſy Life together afterwards: Hence too happen Polygamies, eaſily conceal'd, and too much practis'd. The Way of marrying in the Church of *England* may be ſeen in the Book of Common-Prayer, which is in every Body's Hands. The Huſband and Wife reciprocally declare, (ſpeaking *for themſelves*) that they take each other for Huſband and for Wife, *and that they promiſe to keep to each other 'till Death them part, for better for worſe, for richer for poorer, in Sickneſs or in Health:* The Huſband giving a Ring to the Woman, ſays to her, *With this Ring I thee Wed, with my Body I thee Worſhip, and with all my worldly Goods I thee Endow.* The Woman promiſes the * Huſband that ſhe will love, cheriſh, and OBEY him, and that ſhe will be faithful to him her whole Life.

MARY II.] The late Queen, of ever bleſſed Memory, was an *ACCOMPLISH'D PRINCESS.*

St. MARY LE BOW.] The Church ſo call'd is, next to St. *Paul's*, the fineſt in the whole City of *London*; it has a very fine Steeple of Free-Stone: It is uſually

in

* The Huſband too promiſes to love, but not to obey.

in this Church that the Biſhops are conſecrated.

MASTER OF THE HORSE.] The Maſter of the Horſe in *England* enjoys much the ſame Honours and Privileges as he in *France*: Every Body knows this. In *France* there are two Stables, the * Great and the Little; in *England* there is but one.

MAUNDY-THURSDAY.] On *Maundy Thurſday* the King gives Alms to as many poor People as he is Years old. Theſe poor People are carry'd into the Banquetting-Houſe, where they find a Table ſpread for them: There is upon each Plate three great Pieces of † Fiſh, a Six-penny Loaf, a Bottle of Wine, a great Jugg of Beer, two Ells of Cloth, Linnen for two Shirts, Stockings, Shoes, as many Shillings and as many Silver Pence as the King is Years old. This Treat was formerly given after that the King, out of a ridiculous Affectation of Humility, had waſh'd and wip'd the Feet of thoſe poor People with his own Hands.

LORD-MAYOR.] The Quality of Bayliff, which was given by the *Normans* to the Prime Magiſtrate of *London*, was chang'd for that of Mayor by *Richard* I. in

* We commonly call the Maſter of the Horſe of the Great Stable *Monſieur le Grand*, and the Maſter of the Little Stable *Monſieur le Premier*.

† A whole Cod, a dry'd Salmon, Herrings, &c.

in 1189. The * firſt held the Mayoralty 24 Years; and I obſerv'd, in a Liſt of all the Mayors, that they were often continued many Years, 'till 1388, in the Time of *Richard* II. ſince when there has been every Year a new Mayor. The Election is made on the 29th of *September*, by thoſe that form the Body of the City; and they always chuſe one of the ſix and † twenty Aldermen. A Month after he is elected, they perform the Ceremony of the Inſtalment: He goes by Water to the Palace of *Weſtminſter*, where he takes the Oaths of Allegiance to the King, and then returns to the *Guild-Hall*, where they conclude the Day with a great Feaſt. He goes in a Kind of Galley, enrich'd with a ſmall Matter of Gilding and Painting, and adorn'd with abundance of Flags and Streamers, bearing the Arms of the *Company* or Society out of which the Mayor is choſen. Muſick is not forgotten. This Galley, or Barge, as they call it, is row'd by 40 Watermen, all handſomely dreſs'd in the ſame Livery; and is accompany'd by a great many others much like it, belonging to the ſeveral Companies of Tradeſmen. Theſe are follow'd by an infinite Number of ſmall Boats, which all together make a very agreeable

* The firſt Mayor was *Henry Fitz-Alwyn*, a Draper.

† The 26 Aldermen have the Inſpection of the 26 Diviſions of the City. Uſually they chuſe the eldeſt.

agreeable Show. The Mayor makes a little Stop * before the Palace of *Whitehall*; and when the King is there, his Majesty generally shows himself, and gives some Return to their Salute. After the Mayor has taken the † Oaths, he marches in ‖ State round the Hall to the several Courts of Justice, to invite the Judges to the Feast: Then he returns, as he came, to a Place ‡ about half Way between *Westminster* and *Guild-Hall*. There, without putting off his Gown, his black Velvet Hood, his golden Collar, or any of the other Ornaments with which he is invested, he mounts a Horse, richly and proudly caparison'd; the Sheriffs and Aldermen do the same; and this magnificent Cavalcade is preceded and follow'd by the several Companies of Militia, and the Companies of Tradesmen, all handsomely dress'd. On each Side of the Street, the Windows, Balconies, and Scaffolds, are fill'd with Crouds of Spectators; and, according to the Custom of the Country upon all publick Rejoycings, they fill the Air with Squibs and Serpents, at Noonday, just as if it were Midnight, and the burning Perriwigs

* He is attended by the Sheriffs, and by the Aldermen, all in their Habits of Ceremony.

† He had before taken another at *Guild-Hall*, immediately after his Election.

‖ He is preceded by those that carry the Golden Mace and the Sword.

‡ *Black Friers.*

Perriwigs and Headcloths often make the Air resound with Shouts. They have also upon this Occasion certain Machines, which are singular enough; they call them *Pageants*, which Word can hardly be translated into any other Language, the Thing being unknown to any other Country but *England*. They are a Kind of triumphal * Carrs, built in a coarse Manner of Wood and Paste-board, painted with various Colours, and carry'd along upon the Shoulders of eight or ten Men: But this is only to amuse the Cockneys. When this Show marches, five or six dirty Fellows go before, dress'd like Fools, with sham Beards and false Hair, to make Way. The Feast is noble and abundant; and sometimes the King honours it with his Presence, together with most of the Lords and Ladies of his Court.

There are in *London* sixty two Companies of Trades, twelve † whereof are distinguish'd above the rest. The Mayor must be of one of these twelve; and if he is not so at his Election, he must be translated to one of them presently afterwards. The Kings have generally the Com-

* There are generally four or five of them.

† The Mercers, Grocers, Drapers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Skinners, Merchant-Taylors, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, Vintners, and Clothworkers. I know not why the Fishmongers should be of this Number, and in the first Class too, when the Booksellers are excluded.

Complaiſance to accept of being Free of one of theſe * Companies: For theſe 45 or 46 Years, the Mayors have been made Knights-Batchellors within the Year of their Mayoralty. They call them *My Lord* both in Speaking and Writing to them, and in ſpeaking of them they call them Lord-Mayors. When the King dies, the Mayor is the chief Man in the Kingdom 'till the Succeſſor is proclaim'd; and on the Day of the Coronation he performs the Office † of Cup-bearer. This illuſtrious Magiſtrate is ſerv'd by a great many Officers, and has divers very conſiderable Privileges. The Mace and ‖ Sword are always carry'd before him: He keeps a great Table, and an *Engliſh* Author relates, that Maſter *Henry Picard* had the Honour to ſee four Kings at his Table in 1356: The King of *England*, he of *France*, he of *Scotland*, and he of *Cyprus*. *Edward* III. at that Time kept *John*, King of *France*, and *David* II. King of *Scotland*, Priſoners at *Windſor*. As for the King of *Cyprus*, who by the Date muſt be *Hugh* IV. of *Luſignan*, I know not what brought him into *England*.

The

* The preſent King is of the Company of Grocers.

† He gives the King his Drink in a golden Cup; and when the King has drank, the Cup belongs to the Mayor.

‖ The Sword-bearer has a thouſand Pounds Sterling *per Annum* only for his Table, (thirteen thouſand Livres *Tournois.*)

The Mayor of *London* was made Conſervator * of the *Thames* by *Henry* VII.

MEASURES.] By the 25th Article of *Magna Charta* it is decreed, that the Weights and Meaſures ſhall be the ſame all over the Kingdom. Twelve Inches make a Foot, three Foot a Yard, four Foot an Ell, five Foot a Geometrical Pace, ſix Foot a Fathom, ſixteen Foot and a half a Perch, and three hundred and twenty Perches a Mile. I omit the Meaſures of Corn and Liquors, it being impoſſible to expreſs them in † *French*, and not much to my Purpoſe.

MERCHANDIZES.] It is no Derogation to a Man in *England* to be a Merchant; yet it is very rare for Peers to put their younger Sons out Apprentices, as 'tis ſaid they formerly uſed to do; nay, I believe now it is hardly ever practis'd at all: As to the Sons of Knights, nothing can be more common. The principal Merchandizes which *England* ſends to other Countries, are all Sorts of Draperies and Woollen Stuffs, Shaggs, Flannels, Cotton, Tallow, Skins, Hides, Butter, Cheeſe, Dry'd Fiſh, Tin, Lead, Iron, Allum, Sea-Coal, Hops, Liquorice, Saffron, Fullers-Earth.

MILES.] See *Meaſures.*

MILITIA.]

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* From *Coloni* Ditch below the Bridge of *Staines*, to the Mouth of the *Medway*.

† Nor in any other Language but *Engliſh*.

MILITIA.] There are Militia * well kept up and well disciplin'd in all the Counties of *England*: About one hundred thousand Men Foot and Horse. The Lord Lieutenants of the Counties have the Command of these Militia, each in his Government. I observ'd in the *London* Gazette of *Thursday* the 12th of *May* 1692, That the *Monday* preceding, the Militia of *London* perform'd an Exercise in *Hide-Park*, in the Queen's Presence: The *London* Militia, divided into six Regiments, made about ten thousand Men, and that of *Westminster*, in two Regiments, three thousand: Nothing can be more certain and more inconteſtable.

MINES.] See *Natural Rarities.*

MIRACLES.] ‖ Before the Reformation, what Numbers of Miracles were wrought in *England!* Now-a-days, what so rare!

MONUMENT.] What they call the Monument at *London*, is a very high † Pillar, which King *Charles* II. caus'd to be erected in the Place where the dreadful Fire began, that reduc'd the greatest Part of the City to Ashes, in 1666. The Inscriptions round this Pillar contain the History of that Fire.

NAVY.]

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* Or Train-bands.

‖ See *Mary Maillard.*

† One hundred and two Foot from the Pavement to the Top.

NAVY.] The King has about one hundred and fifty Men of * War, great and ſmall; and, upon Occaſion, 'tis ſaid, his Majeſty could fit out as many more: But to what Purpoſe ſhould there be a Fleet of three hundred Men of War? It is unneceſſary either to talk of it, or to have it; I might, indeed, ſay impoſſible in one Senſe, tho' feaſible in another; for where could Sailors be found to man them? The *Royal Sovereign* is the biggeſt of all the King's Ships, but it is ſixty † Years old; the *Britannia*, the *Royal Charles*, the *Royal James*, the *Royal Prince*, with ſome others, are much of the ſame Bigneſs, and have all Port-Holes for above a hundred Guns. To get a thorough Knowledge of every Thing relating to the Navy Royal of *England*, read a Book wrote concerning it not long ſince by Mr. *Samuel Pepys*, Secretary of the Admiralty under *Charles* II. and *James* his Brother. This Book is intituled, *Memoirs relating to the State of the Royal Navy of* England.

NEWCASTLE.] ‖ There are three Towns of this Name in *England*: The firſt upon the River *Tine* in *Northumberland*, the ſecond in *Staffordſhire*, and the third in *Wales*. *Newcaſtle* upon *Tine* is the

* Including the ſmalleſt Frigots.
† King *Charles* I. built it in 1637.
‖ *Novum Caſtrum.*

the Town of the greateſt Trade of any in the North of *England*; it is ſhe that furniſhes all the Southern Parts with Coals. Near the Town-houſe there was an *Equeſtrian* Statue of King *James* II. which was inſulted and pull'd down by the Mob, very ſoon after that Prince thought fit to retire.

NEWMARKET.] This Town would be very little known, but for the Horſe-Races which make it famous, and which are held in the neighbouring Plain. King *Charles* II. who took great Delight in that Diverſion, built a Houſe at *New-Market.*

NOBILITY.] * That which is commonly call'd Nobility being a Thing which, if one may venture to ſpeak freely, is little better than a Chimera, and is view'd under different Ideas by the ſeveral Nations of the World. To be convinc'd of this Truth, we need only open our Eyes and look about us: An *Engliſh* Nobleman is one Thing, a *French* another, a *Venetian* another, and ſo on. I do not ſay this to ſet my ſelf up for a Cenſor and a Philoſopher: For who knows, even I my ſelf may perhaps deſcend, along Way off, from *Jupiter* as well as another. This little Preamble is only to ſhew, that I do not mean to conteſt

* See Barons. See Apprentices.

about Words. The Word *Noble* meant ſomething two thouſand Years ago; and in the different Languages of the preſent Age it ſtill retains its ancient Signification, but with ſome Difference. Without going any farther than the three States above mention'd, *England* gives the Title of *Noble* only to the Grandees of the Country: She has Knights and Gentlemen of a higher * and lower † Degree than them, but ſhe will not call theſe Men *Noble*. *France*, who is pleaſed to be ignorant of what they do in other Countries, and who are as much at Liberty as the reſt to apply the Word *Noble* to what Uſe they think fit, gives it to all her Gentlemen in general; and the good People of *Venice*, who have certainly a Right to be as free as the reſt, reſerve this Term of *Noble* for a certain Species of People unknown any ‖ where elſe, who are neither what they call in other Countries, plain Gentlemen, nor Counts, nor Barons, nor Marqueſſes; but ſomething in their Idea far exalted above any of thoſe, ſomething diſtinct by itſelf; ſo that a Count, for Inſtance, is acknowledg'd for ſuch in the State of *Venice*, and yet is no *Venetian* Nobleman.

It

* As Earls youngeſt Sons, *&c.*

† As infinite Numbers of Gentlemen of the meaneſt Condition.

‖ Unleſs perhaps at *Genoa*.

It is therefore without Reaſon, and by a pure Miſtake of the Matter, that the *Engliſh* boaſt their Nobility to be ſo much above ours; the Diſpute is merely upon the Word: All they can truly affirm, is, that our Language uſes the Word *Noble* in a more extenſive Senſe than the *Engliſh*: For if they have Dukes and Marqueſſes, ſo have we; if they have Knights, 'Squires, and Gentlemen, ſo have we: All that they have we have too, only with this Difference, that the Word *Noble* in *Engliſh* is confin'd to a more narrow Signification than it is in *French*. The Sum of the Matter then is this, in *Engliſh* they call no Body a Nobleman that is not either Duke, * or Marqueſs, or Earl, or Vicount, or Baron: A Man cannot be call'd *Noble* without he has one of theſe Titles, and all that have them are Peers of the Kingdom, and Members of the Upper Houſe of Parliament. They are all Equal, as Peers: When you ſay Baron, it is the ſame Thing as if you ſaid Peer and Lord; of Vicounts the ſame, and conſequently much more of the reſt: But if the Baron is equal to the Duke, as being both Peers, and both Members in the Houſe of Lords, it does

* He that is veſted with one of theſe Titles, has, of courſe, all the inferior ones. Thus, a Duke is always Marqueſs, Earl, Vicount, and Baron; a Marqueſs is Earl, Vicount, and Baron; an Earl is Vicount and Baron; a Vicount is a Baron.

not therefore follow, that the Duke is not above the Baron, as Duke; and this holds of the three other Titles. Theſe Titles are not affix'd to Eſtates, as they were formerly, and as they are ſtill in *France* and other Countries. That Cuſtom remains only with relation to the Caſtle of *Arundel*, which gives the Title of * Earl to whoever † poſſeſſes it: So that, indeed, there are in *England* neither Baronies, nor Earldoms, nor Marquiſates, nor any Thing of that Nature; or, at leaſt, if there are Eſtates which ſtill retain thoſe ‖ Names, they are only bare Titles, and the Thing itſelf is loſt. The Quality of Peer of *England* runs in the Blood of any Body that the King is pleaſed to honour with it; and this Quality is indiviſible and unalienable. It is indiviſible, in that it can never be divided, nor multiply'd: A Peer enjoys his Dignity ſolely, and without a Partner; his eldeſt Son, or other Male ⸸ Succeſſor of his Blood, ſhall inherit it after him. It is unalienable, in that it can neither be ſold nor given away. Thoſe who are unac-

* Nay, of firſt Earl in the Kingdom.

† It now belongs to the Duke of *Norfolk*.

‖ There are a great many Caſtles and Eſtates which have the Rights of Lordſhip; but neither thoſe Eſtates, nor thoſe Caſtles, give the Title of Peerdom to the Poſſeſſors.

⸸ Sometimes the King gives the Dignity to the Diſtaff, but very rarely. There have been two or three Examples of it in *England*.

unacquainted with the State of these Things, will think it difficult to reconcile what I have been saying, that there are neither Dutchies nor Earldoms, *&c.* in *England*, with the Names which the Peers generally bear of some Town or County. They must therefore be inform'd, that these Names are assum'd at Pleasure, and have no Manner of relation with the Title of those that take them, and that they are only for the Sake of Distinction. The King having signify'd to some Gentleman, that he intends to honour him with a Title, that of Earl for Example, the Gentleman has nothing to do but to chuse out of the Map of *England* the Name, either of some County, City, Borough, or * Castle, and to beseech the King that he may be call'd Earl of that Place. Usually they make their Choice by one of these three Rules: (1st.) Either because the Name they chuse has been borne by some illustrious † Family: The new Nobleman considers that Strangers, nay, and those among the *English* themselves who have no great Knowledge in Genealogy, may confound his Blood with that of the illustrious Fa-

* Provided that Castle does not belong to some other Subject.

† That Family must be first extinct, or rather the Title must be extinct in that Family; for two Peers cannot be of the same Title.

mily whoſe Name he chuſes: This tickles his Vanity, and indeed does often happen. (2d.) Either becauſe he is particularly fond of the Name of ſome Eſtate which he is Lord of. (3d.) Or, laſtly, becauſe the Name which he fixes upon is agreeable to the Ear. This, in ſhort, is what has given all the Noblemen in *England* the Names they bear. It is neceſſary to add, that ſometimes the Gentleman who is to have a Title, will take no other Name than his own; We may Inſtance the Duke of *Schomberg*, Father of the preſent Duke, who thought no Name more agreeable than that. When a Man has a Title already, and the King is pleaſed to honour him with a greater, it is in the Choice of the Perſon to keep his former Name, or to change it. No Body in *England* has the Title of Prince, but the Prince of *Wales*, and he himſelf muſt be created ſo by Letters Patents; the other Sons of *England* have the Title of Dukes. 'Tis true, all the Dukes call themſelves Princes, and are really qualify'd ſuch by the King, when he raiſes them to that high Dignity; ſo that if the Title of Prince would be of any Service to them among Strangers, they might lawfully aſſume it; but in common Uſe they are not ſo call'd: Whereas in *France*, beſides the ſeveral Princes of the Blood, there are

alſo

alſo other Princes, as thoſe of *Marſillac*, *Chalais*, *Chabanois*, *Talmond*, *Soyon*, *Guimenay*, *Tonné-Charante*, &c. We muſt not forget that Biſhops, as Biſhops, are accounted Barons of the Kingdom, and are conſequently Peers, Lords, Nobles, and Members of the Upper Houſe of Parliament. There is no Body but what knows the Confuſion there is in *France* upon the Article of Nobility, as well as upon many others. Few indeed call themſelves Gentlemen that are not ſo, eſpecially in Places where they pay the Tax; for the ſtrict Enquiries which are made, that every Man may bear his Part in the common Burden, will not eaſily admit of Forgery: But the Diſorder and the Ridicule conſiſts in thoſe ſcoundrel Counts and Marqueſſes with which all the Provinces ſwarm; nay, not only the Provinces, but *Paris* and the Court: For one true Count, or one true Marqueſs, you ſhall have five hundred *Iodelets*, and a thouſand * *Maſcarilles*. In *England* there is nothing of all this: To ſet up for a Count, or a Marqueſs, without being ſo, is a Thing equally unheard of and impoſſible. It is true, tho' no Abuſe is committed in that Reſpect, and no Body has the Aſſurance to aſſume the Titles of the high Nobility; yet it is often practis'd

* See *Moliere*'s affected Ladies.

among thoſe that make up the * Gentry, whom I ſhall call, tho' imperfectly, the leſſer † Nobility. Every Man in *England* being King in his own Houſe, and the Taxes which they pay being aſſeſs'd indifferently upon all the People, Noble or not Noble, one may ſay, that almoſt all of them are Gentlemen, according to the Idea which we have of Gentlemen in *France*. This being ſo, it is of no Manner of Conſequence if Mr. ſuch a one, who, in the ancient and lawful Eſtabliſhment of Things, is neither *Gentleman* nor *Eſquire*, does arrogate to himſelf thoſe Titles; no Body oppoſes it, becauſe it does no Man either Good or Harm. If the plain *Gentleman* calls himſelf *Eſquire*, this will be ſo far from ſaving him from Taxes, that it will infallibly expoſe him to pay more; the Taxes, as I ſaid before, being equally aſſeſs'd upon all, and every one being oblig'd to pay ſome Proportion according to his Quality. This State of Things has given Place to the Abuſe of every Man's calling himſelf *Gentleman* in *England*. For the ſame Reaſon too, a Man who

* They call by that Name all that live nobly, tho' neither Peers, Knights, Eſquires, *&c.*

† Properly ſpeaking, the Words *Noble* and *Nobility* are not applicable in *England* to any but what are Peers; and even their *Eſquires* and *Gentlemen* cannot be made a Parallel to our Gentlemen, becauſe they are Things quite different.

who has got a little Wealth, and is willing to diſtinguiſh himſelf above the common *Gentlemen*, boldly, and without Oppoſition, takes the Quality of *Eſquire*; this is extreamly common. But tho' the Knights are of the ſame Body with this *Gentry* I am ſpeaking of, among whom there are ſuch frequent Abuſes, their Quality of Knight is ſhelter'd from ſuch Inſults. A thouſand worthleſs Fellows call themſelves *Gentlemen* and *Eſquires*, but no Body hitherto has been ſo bold as to venture at the Title of Knight. Moreover, there is a particular Reaſon why theſe Abuſes cannot reach to the Titles of the higher Nobility; and this Reaſon is in the State of their Government. All that poſſeſs the Titles of Baron, Vicount, Earl, *&c.* making together the Body of the Upper Houſe in Parliament, there is an exact Liſt kept of them, which it is utterly impoſſible for a *Gaſcon* to get into; there are many other Things, worth knowing, relating to the Nobility, which the Reader will find ſcatter'd up and down the ſeveral Parts of this Work.

* *NORTHAMPTON*,] in the County of the ſame Name, is ſituated upon the Declivity of an Eminence, at the Foot of which runs the River *Nen*. This Town is not

* *Nortontonia.*

not large, but it is pretty and neat; and its Neatneſs proceeds from the Misfortune it ſuffer'd about twenty two * Years ago, of being intirely burnt to the Ground. *Henry* III. had a Deſign to remove the Univerſity of *Cambridge* to this Town, but he did not execute it.

† *NORWICH*] is built at the Conflux of the *Windſor* and the *Yare*, in the County of *Norfolk*: It has the Title of a Biſhoprick, and is one of the richeſt ‖ and biggeſt Cities in the Kingdom. There are Trees in ſeveral of its Streets, as in the Towns of *Holland*.

NOTTINGHAM,] in *Nottinghamſhire*, is one of the neateſt, moſt politely built, and moſt agreeable Towns in *England*. Its Situation, upon a Heighth, in a pure Air, from whence you have a Proſpect ** of a great Extent of very fine Country, is intirely charming. The *Lean* runs at the Foot of the Hill.

‡ *OXFORD*,] in the County of the ſame Name, is a City which cannot be deſcrib'd in ſix Lines. It is neither rich nor great, but it is all amiable, nay, and all

* The 3d of *September*, 1675.

† *Norvicum*, *Nordovicum*.

‖ There are ſeveral Manufactures eſtabliſh'd there. Dr. *Ch.* tells us, that the Children here, from ſeven to ten Years old, get fifty Crowns a Year by knitting of Stockings.

** Particularly from the Caſtle. The *Nottingham* Ale is famous in *England*.

‡ *Oxonia*, *Oxfordia*, *Calleva*, *Oxonium*.

all magnificent; for its 25 Colleges † may be call'd ſo many royal and ſtately Edifices. It is ſituated at the Conflux of the *Charwell* and the *Iſis*, in one of the pleaſanteſt and moſt fruitful Countries in the World. Beſides the Colleges, Strangers never fail to go ſee the famous Library *, the Cabinet of Rarities commonly call'd the *Muſæum*, the Theater, the famous Printing-Houſe, the Laboratory, the Phyſick Garden, and the Place where the Body of the Univerſity aſſembles. A Man muſt ſtudy ſeven Years in the Univerſity to be Maſter of Arts, another ſeven Years to be Batchelor of Divinity, and four Years more to be a Doctor, or to be call'd ſo, which is much the ſame Thing. The Univerſity has its particular Government, and is indeed a kind of little Republick. It ſends up two Members of Parliament, as well as the City.

PALACE.] See *Whitehall*, *St. James's*, *Somerſet-Houſe*, *Weſtminſter*, *Savoy*.

PAMPHLETS.] *England* is a Country abounding in printed Papers, which they call *Pamphlets*, wherein every Author makes bold to talk very freely upon Affairs of State, and to publiſh all manner of News. I do not ſay that every one does

† 18 Colleges, and 7 Halls, which are much the ſame Thing.

* Beſides this Library, there are private ones in every College.

does with Impunity ſpeak his own Thoughts, but I ſay, they take great Liberties. A Friend of mine affirm'd to me, that in the Reign of the late King *Charles*, he heard the Hawkers cry about the Streets a printed Sheet, adviſing that Prince to quit the Dutcheſs of *Portſmouth*, or to expect moſt dreadful Conſequences. The extream Mildneſs of the Government gives Room for this Licentiouſneſs.

PAPISTS.] Thoſe who make Profeſſion of the *Roman* Religion are known in *England* by no other Name than that of *Papiſts*; ſo People call them, without deſigning it as an Affront: I ſhall therefore ſpeak as others do. There are a great many Acts of Parliament, that is to ſay, Laws and Edicts, againſt Popery and Papiſts; but thoſe Laws are not ſtrictly executed: They are only hinder'd from Preaching, and prevented, as much as poſſible, from bringing about any Thing like a Reconciliation to what they call the *Holy See*, and with the Court of *Rome*. The Papiſts are not ſuffer'd to have any Poſts in the Law, at Court, in the Armies, nor in certain Profeſſions: They are not allow'd to have publick Aſſemblies; and many other Things are forbidden them. But there is almoſt a univerſal Toleration: For Inſtance, tho' ſeveral Laws abſolutely baniſh all Sorts

of

of Prieſts, Jeſuits, Monks, *&c.* and any of that Rabble are ſeiz'd if diſcover'd, yet they are not ſo diligently ſearch'd after as they might be. When Papiſts, univerſally known to be ſo, marry or baptize their Children, it is manifeſt thoſe Marriages and Baptiſms muſt have been perform'd by their Prieſts; ſo that Force might be uſed to oblige thoſe who employ'd thoſe Prieſts, to diſcover them; or elſe all the Marriages or Baptiſms, done by ſuch Miniſters, might be declar'd invalid; but inſtead of this, they ſhut their Eyes. All the Laymen among them have full Liberty of Conſcience, of Trade, and Reſidence. They go in Crowds to the Chappels of Ambaſſadors who are of their Religion, without Interruption from any Body; neither are any Meaſures taken to find out and diſturb their private Meetings. If the Papiſts are not admitted into Parliament, it is not becauſe there is any *Law* which excludes them directly for being Papiſts; it is only becauſe there are certain Oaths to be taken, which will by no means agree with the Conſcience of an honeſt Papiſt. If a Papiſt, who is a tolerable good Proficient in the Art of Equivocation, will take the Oaths which are requir'd of him, nothing hinders his Sitting in the Houſe of Lords, if he be a Peer; neither doth any Thing hinder him

him ſitting in the Houſe of Commons, in caſe a Borough or County have given him their Voices. The *Roman* Catholicks cannot therefore ſay, that they are any ways perſecuted in *England*; on the contrary, they ought to confeſs, with Thankfulneſs, the Mildneſs of the Government, and the King's Goodneſs towards them, eſpecially, when they compare their Condition to that of the Proteſtants in *France*, *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. I muſt not forget to add, that by an Act paſs'd ſince the REVOLUTION, the Kings and Queens of *England* may not marry with Papiſts.

The PARK,] (St. *James*'s,) is at the Gate of the City of *Weſtminſter*, between the Palaces of *Whitehall* and St. *James*'s. It is a Place not very much embelliſh'd with foreign Ornaments, but naturally agreeable. It has very fine Walks of Elms and Lindens, a fine Mall, a large Canal, and ſeveral other Ponds and Baſons of Water. The Time for good Company is at Noon, in the fine Days of Winter, and very late at Night in hot Days in Summer. On *Holydays* and *Sundays* the common People take their Walks thither in whole Shoals.

PARLIAMENT.] See *Houſe of Lords*, *and Houſe of Commons*. By an Act of Parliament lately renew'd, there muſt be new Parliaments choſen every three Years.

Years. It is the King that ſends the Citations for the Meeting of the two Houſes. Thoſe Citations are in *Latin*, not only to the Lords or Peers, but alſo to the Sheriffs, to cauſe Elections to be made of thoſe who are to be the Deputies of the Commons. Forty Days muſt be allow'd for this Purpoſe. Formerly it was neceſſary to be a Freeholder, that is to ſay, the Poſſeſſor of ſuch an Eſtate, in order to have a Vote in an Election; but now it is enough to be a Houſe-keeper; and Foreigners, whether naturaliz'd or no, may give their Suffrages. In every Place which has a Right of ſending up Members, there are generally two or three profeſs'd Candidates; and the Plurality of Voices determines the Choice. Hitherto there has been open Bribery at theſe Elections, the Candidates publickly dealing about their Money, Wine, and Preſents, to obtain the Honour * of being elected; but it is to be hoped, that the Regulations made by the laſt Parliament will prevent thoſe Cabals for the future. As they are not ſo ſtrict as formerly in making Enquiry into the Qualifications of thoſe who give their Voices, ſo alſo they have inſenſibly loſt their ancient Cuſtom, of ſending up none but Men of a certain Degree: At preſent, any one what-

* And an Opportunity of ſerving their King and Country, or of endeavouring to undermine them both.

whatsoever * that has a House and Being, may be elected, even tho' he do not reside in the Town or County. They generally happen to chuse Men of Substance, the Rich having always more Credit and Means of getting the Favour of the Country they live in than others. The Deputies of the Counties are commonly call'd *Knights*, tho' oftentimes they are not so, because formerly they were requir'd to have that Title; those of the Cities or Towns which have the Titles of Bishopricks, are call'd *Citizens*; and those of the other Towns, which are call'd *Boroughs*, *Burgesses*. Clergymen cannot sit in the House of Commons. The first Day that the Parliament meets, the King †, wearing his Crown, and array'd in his Royal Robes, comes to the House of Lords; (the Peers are habited in their Robes, and the Bishops in theirs, all bare-headed) the Commons are sent for up, and Part ‖ of them come and stand at the Bar; then the King says what he has to say. When he has made his Speech, the ‡ Speaker, or Moderator of the House of Lords, sends back the Com-

* Provided he be an *Englishman*, or naturaliz'd.

† The Sword of State is carry'd before him.

‖ A certain Number is sufficient, there would not be Room for all.

‡ Formerly the Lord Chancellor made a Recapitulation of the King's Speech, commented upon it, explain'd it, exaggerated it. This is no longer practis'd.

Commons in the King's Name, and tells them on his own Part, that they are to chuſe one among them to be their Speaker, that he may be preſented to the King on the Day appointed for that Purpoſe, which is generally the very next. The Commons proceed immediately to the Election of their Moderator, which is made by Plurality of Voices. The Moderator, or *Speaker* that is choſen, modeſtly declines the Honour intended him, and accepts of it next Minute. They conduct him in Ceremony to the Chair allotted for him, and every one being ſeated again, he returns them Thanks, and promiſes to acquit himſelf to the beſt of his Power of the Employment they have entruſted him with. The next Day, or when the King comes next to the Houſe, the Commons preſent their Speaker to him, leading him in State between two of them; he again makes a kind of Refuſal, which they all know ſignifies nothing at all, and then, in a Speech, containing Things of ſeveral Natures, he makes three Petitions to the King, 1*ſt*, That the Commons may always have free Acceſs to his Majeſty. 2*dly*, That they may have full Liberty in their Debates. 3*dly*, That none of their Perſons may be arreſted. The *Speaker* of the Houſe of Lords anſwers for the King, and grants thoſe three Re-

 queſts,

queſts, which cannot be refus'd. The Speaker of the Commons being thus approv'd by the King, returns back, preceded by the Golden Mace, which thenceforward is always carry'd before him. And whenever afterwards he goes into the King's Preſence, he is habited in a Robe of Ceremony. I have now brought the two Houſes together, and put them in a Condition to act. Things being thus in a Way to run on of themſelves, the King rarely comes to the Houſe but upon ſome extraordinary Occaſion. If he comes without his Robes, the Peers are alſo in their common Dreſs, and then they need not ſit uncover'd: But when the King is in his Royal Habits, the Peers too muſt put on their Robes, as I ſaid before. When the King makes a Speech, they anſwer it by an Addreſs of Thanks, and requeſt that the Speech may be printed. * Before they enter upon any Debate in the Houſe of Commons, they examine thoroughly, whether in the Multitude of Members, of which it conſiſts, there are no Intruders, nor falſe Members. Before any Reſolution is paſs'd into a Law, a rough Draught muſt be made of it; which they call a *Bill*. Sometimes this Draught is begun in the Upper Houſe, ſometimes in the Lower: However

* 'Tis always printed.

ever it be, the Bill muſt be read, and approv'd by the Majority, three Times in each Houſe, before it be preſented to the King. It often happens, that one of the Houſes rejects the Bill that is propos'd to them: Sometimes they reject only Part of it, and deſire certain Alterations † to be made in it: Sometimes too they accept it without altering any Thing. When one of the Houſes ſticks out, the other may demand a Conference; and by this Means they often come to an Agreement. The Bills ought to be read in three different Days, unleſs there be ſome extraordinary Reaſon that obliges them to read it twice the ſame Day. When a Bill is ſent by the Commons to the Lords, they write in *French* on the back of the Bill, *Soit baillè aux Seigneurs*, *Let it be ſent to the Lords*. He that carries it is accompany'd by thirty or forty Members of the Houſe of Commons, and goes up to the Bar, making three Bows: The Lords, or at leaſt ſeveral of them, riſe and come to him, uncover'd. He declares his Commiſſion, and the Bill * which he brings is put into the Hands of the *Speaker* of the Houſe of Lords: But when the

† The Bills relating to Subſidies always begin in the Houſe of Commons, and the Lords make no Alteration in them. The Commons maintain, that this is their Right, and the Lords deny it; but 'till the Queſtion is decided, they in the mean while conſent.

* Or Bills, for they often ſend ſeveral together.

Deputies of the Commons come to the Bar of the Lords, only to demand ſome Anſwer, theſe latter continue Sitting; and their *Speaker*, who often is the Chancellor, ſpeaks cover'd to the Deputies uncover'd. When the Commons give their Aſſent to a Bill † brought from the Lords, and endors'd, *Soit baillè aux Communes*, their Clerk writes at the Bottom of the Bill, *à ce Bill les Communes ont aſſenti.* After one or more Bills have been read and approv'd by both Houſes, if the King agrees to them, they are paſs'd into Acts, and into Laws, which can neither be chang'd nor abrogated but by * another Parliament: But if the King diſapproves of theſe Reſults of the Deliberation of both Houſes, all that has been done is utterly invalid. When the King therefore comes to the Houſe of Lords to paſs ſome Acts, that is to ſay, to give the Force and Vigour of Laws to the Bills paſs'd in the two Houſes, the Commons are ſent for up; and then the Clerk of the Crown reads the Bills. If the Bill contains ſome Regulation for the Good of the State, and the King conſents to it, the Clerk ſays with a loud Voice in *French*, *Le Roi le veut:* If the Bill is to grant the King a Subſidy, the Clerk ſays, *Le Roi remercie*

† In the Conferences before mention'd, the Lords are cover'd, and the Commons uncover'd.

* The King's Concurrence being always underſtood.

remercie ſes loyaux Sujets, accepte leur Benevolence, & auſſi le veut, The King thanks his Loyal Subjects, and accepts their Benevolence, and alſo Wills it. If the Bill is upon a private Affair, he ſays, *Soit fait comme il eſt dèſirè, Let it be done as deſir'd:* And, laſtly, if the King refuſes his Conſent to any Bill whatſoever, the Clerk ſays, *Le Roi s'aviſera, The King will conſider of it.* When the Bill is for a general Pardon, and the Clerk has ſaid for the King, *Le Roi le veut*; he adds, *Les Prèlates, Seigneurs, et Communes en ce Parliament aſſemblez, au nom de tous vos autres Sujets remercient très-humblement votre Majeſtè, et prient Dieu vos donner en ſantè bonne vie et longue: The Prelates, Lords, and Commons, in this Parliament aſſembled, in the Name of all your other Subjects, moſt humbly thank your Majeſty, and pray God to give you in Health a good Life, and a long.* The Parliament may either be adjourn'd, prorogued, or diſſolv'd. The Adjournment deſtroys nothing; Things continue in the ſame Condition: So that if, for Inſtance, a Bill has been read twice, they read it a third Time when they meet again, and continue their Train of Buſineſs, as if there had been no Interruption. Sometimes the King adjourns them; ſometimes the Parliament adjourns * itſelf. It is the King that prorogues

* The Parliament can adjourn itſelf only for a few Days.

and diſſolves. The Prorogation deſtroys all the Affairs that are only begun; they muſt be brought a-new upon the Carpet, as if not a Word had been ſaid of them before: And the Diſſolution not only does the ſame, but abſolutely breaks and diſperſes the Members of the Houſe of Commons; ſo that when the King convokes another Parliament, there is a Neceſſity of proceeding to a new Election. The Parliament is diſſolv'd of courſe by the King's Death; a Parliament without a King, being no better than a Body without a Soul. I believe I have ſaid ſomewhere elſe, that as well the Peers as the Members of the Houſe of Commons, are oblig'd to take divers Oaths of Fidelity to the King, and of *Antipapiſtical* Orthodoxy, before they are admitted to ſit in either Houſe.

PATCHES.] The Uſe of Patches is not unknown to the *French* Ladies; but ſhe that wears them muſt be young and handſome. In *England*, young, old, handſome, ugly, all are *bepatch'd* 'till they are Bed-rid. I have often counted fifteen Patches, or more, upon the ſwarthy wrinkled Phiz of an old Hag threeſcore and ten, and upwards. Thus the *Engliſh* Women refine upon our Faſhions.

PATTINS.] The Streets of *London* are ſo dirty, that the Women are forc'd to raiſe themſelves upon Pattins, or Galoſhoes

shoes of Iron, to keep themselves out of the Dirt and Wet.

St. PAUL's.] The great Church of St. *Paul's*, before the Fire, which burnt it to the Ground, thirty one Years ago, was (they tell you in *England*) the vastest Edifice in the whole World, and one of the most solid and most stately. Authors do not agree in the Dimensions they give of this Church: *Stow* and *Delaune* say it was 720 Foot long; *Burton* and others say, but 690; but all confidently affirm, that it was 20 Foot longer than St. *Peter's* at *Rome*: They add, that it was 130 Foot broad, and 102 high. Some write, that the Stone-Tower was 360 Foot high, and the Wooden Spire cover'd with Lead, that was above it, was 160. Others make each 260 Foot, and agree in the total Heighth of 520. At the Top of the Spire was a Copper Globe, three Foot Diameter; over the Globe a Wooden Cross, first cover'd with Lead, and then with Copper, like the other, 15 or 15 ½ Foot high; and above this Cross was a Cock, or an Eagle, which rose about four Foot higher. I have read in several Annals, that this Church was founded in 610, by *Ethelbert*, or * *Edilbert*, King of

* Others say *Sibert*, the third *Saxon* King, who founded the Church of St. *Peter*, *Westminster*. See *Westminster*.

Kent: That upon the ſame Spot there had been formerly a Temple conſecrated to *Diana*; and that digging thereabouts in the Reign of *Edward* II. about the Year 1337, they found above a hundred Oxes Sculls, which contributed to fix them in the Belief, that Sacrifices had formerly been perform'd in that Place. The great Fire in 1666, having quite deſtroy'd this Edifice, a Fund was ſettled for rebuilding it. They have work'd upon it continually ever ſince, and the Structure is very much advanc'd.

PEERS.] See *Nobility.* As it is in the King's Power to create as many Peers as he pleaſes, he accordingly does ſo; and as, on the other hand, Titles often become extinct for want of Male Heirs, 'twould be impoſſible to give a Catalogue of the Peers of *England*, but what perhaps might differ from the Truth the very next Day. At this Time (*Auguſt* 1697) there are 19 Dukes, 3 Marqueſſes, 72 Earls, 8 Vicounts, and 68 Barons. Theſe * Lords, with the two Archbiſhops, and the 24 Biſhops, who are alſo Barons, make † up the auguſt Aſſembly of the Upper Houſe of Parliament. They have divers great Privileges, among which one of the principal is,

* When you ſpeak to a Peer, let his Dignity be what it will, you call him *My Lord.*

† Except the Duke of *Glouceſter*, who is too young, and ſeveral other Peers, who are either Minors or Papiſts.

is, that they cannot, without very great Difficulty, be forc'd to pay their Debts.

PEINE FORTE ET DURE, or preſſing to Death.] When a Felon, * puniſhable with Death, takes a Reſolution not to make any Anſwer † to his Judges, after the ſecond Calling upon, he is carry'd back to his Dungeon, and is put to a Sort of Rack call'd *Peine forte et dure.* If he ſpeaks, his Indictment goes on in the uſual Forms; if he continues dumb, they leave him to die under that Puniſhment. He is ſtretch'd out naked upon his Back, and his Arms and Legs drawn out by Cords, and faſten'd to the four Corners of the Dungeon: A Board or Plate of Iron is laid upon his Stomach, and this is heap'd up with Stones to a certain Weight. The next Day they give him, at three different Times, three little Morſels of Barly Bread, and nothing to drink: The next Day three little Glaſſes of Water, and nothing to eat: And if he continues in his Obſtinacy, they leave him in that Condition 'till he dies. This is practis'd only upon Felons, or Perſons guilty of Petty Treaſon. Criminals of High Treaſon in the like Caſe, would be condemn'd to the uſual ‖ Puniſhment; their Silence would condemn them.

PILLORY.]

* See *Felons.*

† This ſometimes happens, becauſe by that Means the Criminal prevents the Confiſcation of his Eſtate.

‖ See *High-Treaſon.*

PILLORY.] This Punishment is allotted for those who are convicted of any notorious Cheat, or infamous Imposture; of having publish'd defamatory Libels against the King or Government; of false Testimony, and of publick Blasphemy: 'Tis a kind of *Carcan.* They are expos'd in a high Place, with their Heads put thro' two Pieces of notch'd Wood; the uppermost whereof being made to slide down, shuts the Neck into the Notch. The Criminal's Hands are confin'd on each Side his Head in the same Manner; and thus he stands in this ridiculous Posture for more or less Time, or with more or fewer Repetitions, according to his * Sentence. If the People think there is nothing very odious in the Action that rais'd him to this Honour, they stand quietly by, and only look at him; but if he has been guilty of some Exploit dislik'd by the Tribe of 'Prentices, he must expect to be regaled with a hundred thousand handfuls of † Mud, and as many rotten Eggs as can be got for Money. Generally the honest Man wears a large Sheet of Paper like a Cravat, containing his Elogium in great Letters.

PLAGUE.] Mr. *John Aubry* of the Royal Society, has lately wrote in his *Miscel-*

* Sometimes he is condemn'd to have his Nose, Ears, or Tongue cut off.

† It is not lawful to throw Stones, but yet 'tis often done.

Miſcellanea, that it has been obſerv'd, that there is a periodical Plague at *London* every five and twenty Year. If it be ſo, the City of *London* about this Time is in Danger of a very dreadful Diſtemper; and we ſhould all look about us; for ſince 1665, there has, thank God, been no Plague. In the ſeveral Annals which we have of *England*, where 'tis viſible its peſtilential Diſtempers are ſeldom forgotten, I do not find that *London* has been afflicted with ſuch frequent Returns.

Plays.] There are two * Theatres at *London*, one large and handſome, where they ſometimes act Opera's, and ſometimes Plays; the other ſomething ſmaller, which is only for Plays. The Pit is an Amphitheater, fill'd with Benches without Backboards, and adorn'd and cover'd with green Cloth. Men of Quality, particularly the younger Sort, ſome Ladies of Reputation and Vertue, and abundance of Damſels that hunt for Prey, ſit all together in this Place, Higgledy-piggledy, chatter, toy, play, hear, hear not. Farther up, againſt the Wall, under the firſt Gallery, and juſt oppoſite to the Stage, riſes another Amphitheater, which is taken up by Perſons of the beſt Quality, among whom are generally very few Men. The Galleries, whereof there

* A Third is lately open'd.

there are only two Rows, are fill'd with none but ordinary People, particularly the Upper one. There is a violent Conflict between the *French* and *Engliſh* about the Compoſition of Plays; for here they laugh at the Unity of Time, Place, and Action, and at all the Laws of *Ariſtotle*'s Stage and ours. They make no Scruple alſo to ſtab you four or five Perſons in the ſame Play, before the Eyes of all the Spectators. Every Man has his particular Taſte and Ideas. For my Part, I can't ſay but I like a green Trifle full as well as a yellow one; and I very ſeldom put my ſelf into a Heat in Diſputes of this Nature. If there is any Thing that vexes me in the Article of *Engliſh* Plays, it is, that the Authors of them plunder and copy all our Writers, and inſult them at the ſame Time. All their beſt Thoughts are taken from us; and inſtead of owning themſelves oblig'd and indebted to us, they deſpiſe us in the moſt offenſive Manner: Indeed and indeed this is not very civil.

Plimouth,] Upon the *Plime* in *Devonſhire*, is one of the ſtrongeſt * Places, and beſt Sea-port Towns in *England*.

Poetry.] The *Engliſh* have a mighty Value for their Poetry. If they believe that

* Beſides the Fortifications of the Town, which are in a good Condition, it has a good Citadel, and ſeveral Forts, which defend the Entrance of the Harbour.

that their Language is the fineſt in the whole World, tho' ſpoken no where but in their own Iſland; they have proportionably a much higher Idea of their Verſes: They never read or repeat them without the moſt ſingular Tone in the World. When they happen in reading to go out of Proſe into Verſe, you would ſwear you no longer heard the ſame Perſon: His Tone of Voice becomes ſoft and tender; he is charm'd, he dies away with Rapture.

POOR.] *London*, every Body knows, is a City extreamly rich; ſeveral Hoſpitals, and divers Houſes of Charity are founded in and about it: Beſides all this, there is in every Pariſh a conſiderable Aſſeſſment for the Poor; and yet the Town is crouded with Beggars. Among other Cuſtoms of thoſe Gentlemen, it is one with them to knock * at Peoples Doors, as boldly as if they were the Maſters of the Houſe, when they beg Alms. It is common in ſpeaking to them, to give them the Title of *Honeſt Man.*

† *PORTSMOUTH*,] A ſtrong Place and good Sea-port in *Hampſhire.* The Town is built in the little Iſle of *Portſey*, which is

* In *England* they do not obſerve our *French* Cuſtom, of never giving above one Knock, and that too a ſoft one, at the Doors of a Superior: A Lacquey raps here as if he were Maſter of the Houſe.

† *Portus Magnus.*

is join'd to the Continent towards the North by a Bridge. Here is a fine Magazine for Ships, and handſome Docks to build them in; but the Place is very much in Want of a good Air and good freſh Water.

PENNY-POST.] It is a Wonder there has not been ſet up in all great Cities, that are under any Regulation, a Poſt like that call'd the *Penny-Poſt* at *London*: It is an Invention of very great Uſe. Every two Hours you may write * to any Part of the City, twice a Day to the more diſtant Parts of the Suburbs, and every Day to 148 Towns or Villages within the Circuit of ten Miles round *London*. When the Letter goes no farther than the City or Suburbs, he that receives it pays a Penny, and you give nothing when you put it into the Poſt; but when you write into the Country, both he that writes and he that receives pay each a Penny. It coſts no more for any Bundle weighing but a Pound, than for a ſmall Letter, provided the Bundle is not worth more than ten Shillings. You may ſafely ſend Money, or any other Thing of Value, by this Conveyance, if you do but take care to give the Office an Account of it. It was one Mr. *William Dockwra*

* Beſides the Great Offices for taking in Letters, there are 600 little ones in ſeveral Parts, for the Convenience of thoſe that want to write.

Dockwra that set up this new Post, about the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles* II. and at first enjoy'd the Profits himself; but the Duke of *York*, who had then the Revenue of the General Post, commenc'd a Suit against him, and united the Penny-Post to the other.

Poysonings.] The *English* Disposition not being revengeful, there have been but few Instances of poysoning in that Nation. This Crime was formerly reckon'd among those which are call'd High-Treason; and the Criminal's Sentence was, to be thrown alive into a Cauldron of boiling Water.

Presbiterianism.] See *Religion*.

President of the Council] is the fourth Great Officer of the Crown: He presides at Council in the King's Absence, proposes the Affairs to be debated, and makes Report of them to the King.

Prince George,] Brother to the King of *Denmark*, was born at *Copenhagen* in *April* 1653, and marry'd the Princess *Anne* of *England* the 23d of *July* 1683. By the Marriage-Contract he was entitled to all the Honours of a Prince of the Blood; but he was not created a Duke and Peer of the Kingdom 'till the 10th of *April* 1689: After having spent two or three Years of his Youth in travelling into several Countries, he betook

took himſelf to Arms, and ſhow'd, upon divers Occaſions, that he was no leſs a brave Soldier than a good Captain. This Prince is affable, beneficent, and of a noble Preſence: He is a Lover of the Arts and Sciences, has a good Taſte in every Thing, and is extremely dexterous in any Work of the Hand.

PRINCES.] See *Nobility.*

The PRINCESS ANNE OF DENMARK] was born in *February* 1664: She is Preſumptive Heireſs of the Crown.

PRIVILEG'D PLACES.] Beſides the Royal Palaces of *Whitehall*, St. *James*'s, *Somerſet-Houſe*, the *Savoy*, &c. the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter* have ſeveral Places which they call *privileg'd*, which are nothing but * Dens of Thieves and Bankrupts. There are in theſe Places inacceſſible Neſts of ſuch Vermin: Nothing can be more eaſy nor more common at *London* than to turn Bankrupt; and three Steps from their own Houſes, there is a ſacred *Aſylum* ready to receive them.

PRIVY-COUNCIL.] The *Engliſh* call the King's Council, or the Aſſembly of thoſe that compoſe his ordinary Council, the *Privy-Council.* This Council was formerly a Court, which, conjointly with the King, had no leſs Authority than the Parliament itſelf has now; but the Face of

* Theſe are now aboliſh'd by Act of Parliament.

of all this is entirely alter'd. This Council now acts with abſolute Power only upon very urgent or unexpected Occaſions, nay, and then too never but in Conformity with the Laws eſtabliſh'd: And it is with this Reſtriction, that the King, with the Advice of his Council, publiſhes Proclamations, or Ordinances, to which Obedience is due, as being a Declaration of his Majeſty's Will. The Court of the King's Council does alſo judge definitively in ſome Caſes of Appeal; and acts with great Authority in its own Sphere, upon a vaſt Number of Occaſions, which it is not neceſſary to particularize here. The King calls his Council when and in what Place he thinks good: He makes what Number of Privy Councellors he pleaſes, and unmakes them again at Pleaſure, without giving any other Reaſon than his Will. In the Council each gives his Opinion upon the Affair propounded; but after they have all ſpoke their Thoughts, the King's Opinion decides the Queſtion, his Opinion being, properly ſpeaking, his Will. The Duke of *Leeds* is now Preſident of the Council.

Privy-Seal.] The *Lord Privy-Seal*, * or the Keeper of the Privy-Seal, is the Fifth great Officer of the Crown. All

* Now the Earl of *Pembroke*.

Acts of great Conſequence muſt paſs thro' his Hands before they go to the Great Seal, and in abundance of Caſes the Privy-Seal is of its ſelf ſufficient: He that poſſeſſes the Office of Privy-Seal, is of Courſe the Second Perſon in the King's Council.

PUDDING.] See *Table.*

PUNISHMENTS.] See *Benefit of the Clergy*, *Felony*, *Juries*, *Hanging*, *Pillory*, *Poiſoning*, *Treaſon*, &c. The Puniſhments of breaking upon the Wheel, tearing of the Fleſh with red hot Pincers, and pulling to pieces with four Horſes, are not known in *England*, no more than the Strappado and the Rack. Deſerters are ſhot to Death.

QUAKERS.] † The Quakers are great Fanaticks; there ſeems to be ſomething laudable in them; to outward Appearance they are mild, ſimple in all reſpects, ſober, modeſt, peaceable, nay, and they have the Reputation of being honeſt, and often they are ſo: But you muſt have a Care of being bit by this Appearance, which very often is only outward. As for Doctrine, they have none. It is unjuſtly that *Alexander Roſs*, in his Book of the *Religions of the World*, accuſes them of Atheiſm, and a hundred enormous Impieties. 'Tis unjuſtly, on the other hand, that

† See their Hiſtory, written by *Crocius*; this Book is approv'd by themſelves.

that *Barclay* undertook their Apology, endeavouring to make us believe that they are the beſt Divines of all the Chriſtians; for one ought not to ſpeak either for or againſt them, any otherwiſe than juſt to ſay, that the poor People are out of their Wits; that having no other Principle, and no other Guide than their viſionary *Spirit*, they know not well themſelves either what they believe or what they ſay this Minute, or what they ſhall believe or ſay the next. This is all the Concluſion I could come to, after reading many of their extravagant Writings, and conferring with ſeveral among them. 'Tis impoſſible, abſolutely impoſſible, to enter into any follow'd Train of reaſoning with theſe Folks. Do they find themſelves hamper'd by our Objections? Their *Spirit within*, and the carnal Stupidity of the Minds of the Wicked, (as they are pleas'd to call us) are two Back-doors which they are ſure to eſcape by, or rather two Bucklers which they conſtantly put before them, and which 'tis impoſſible for you to break thro'. When they can hold out no longer, and are drove to their laſt Shift, inſtead of making you an Anſwer, their impertinent Zeal immediately ſtarts up, and tells you, *It belongs not Friend to thee to teach us; we have the Light of the Spirit in our Hearts, and thy Thoughts are all cloudy and carnal.*

There's your Mouth ſtopt. There muſt certainly be a Spice of Madneſs in their Diſtemper. Many among them have of late Years grown a little more humaniz'd as to Salutation; not that they pull off their Hats; no, God forbid they ſhould commit ſuch an abominable piece of Iniquity; but they begin to dop the Chin a little, and to make a very ſmall Inclination of the Head. It is true, all of them do not approve of this Innovation; nay, ſome loudly call it a ſcandalous Hereſy, and are much offended in Spirit about it. You might as ſoon perſuade a Presbyterian to preach in a Surplice, (and I can tell you, he muſt be no ſmall Orator who can do that) as a She-Quaker that I know, and ten thouſand others, to be the leaſt civil to any Body. The Women ſometimes preach in their Meetings, but more rarely than the Men. There is one in a Village near *London*, that has a common Place againſt Topknots, and the other Ornaments of Women, and this is all ſhe knows. To ſet her a preaching, you have nothing to do, but to carry two or three Ladies into the Meeting; the Moment Mrs. Doctor ſpies a Ribbon, the Spirit moves her, and ſhe falls into one of her Fits; up ſhe gets upon the Bottom of ſome Tub, with her pinch'd up Cap, and her ſcrew'd up Countenance; ſhe Sighs, ſhe Groans,

ſhe

ſhe Snorts through the Noſe, and then out ſhe burſts into ſuch a Jargon as no mortal Man can make Head or Tail of.

QUEEN.] See MARY II. Every body knows that the Crown of *England*, as well as moſt of the reſt in *Europe*, may fall to the Diſtaff, as we call it. The reigning Queens therefore are female Kings, and fully enjoy all the Rights and Prerogatives of Royalty. Such were *Mary* I. and *Elizabeth*, Daughters of *Henry* VIII. Queen *Mary* II. of glorious Memory, was a Reigning Queen, but ſhe was an Elected Queen, and reign'd only honorarily, and in Conjunction with her Conſort, who was the real Sovereign. Her Reign was of a particular Sort, and at a Time from whence no Conſequence can be drawn for ſubſequent Reigns. The Conſort Queens, that is to ſay, the Queens who enjoy that Title only as they are the Wives of Kings, are Vaſſals and Subjects to the King, as *Henry* the VIIIth, made ſome of his Wives but too ſenſible of by a fatal Experience. But this Subject is the firſt Perſon in the Kingdom, next to her Lord; and every body knows, that in *England*, as well as elſe-where, ſhe has Royal Privileges and Honours. The Queen *Conſort* (as they call her in *England*) is treated, ſerv'd, and honour'd like

the King: She has her Houſe-hold and her Officers: She enjoys, as Queen, divers Advantages which the other Women of *England* has not; and to make an Attempt upon her Life or Virtue is High Treaſon. The Huſbands of Reigning Queens are really no better than Kings *Conſort*, their Condition being abſolutely the ſame with that of Queens *Conſort* before-mention'd. Tho' their Names appear in the Publick Acts, and upon the Coin (as Prince *Philip*, ‖ the Son of *Charles* V. was join'd to Queen *Mary*) it was only by the Conceſſion * of the Queen. The Widow Queens, or Queens Dowagers, retain the ſame Honours as before, with a large Dowry. They are next in Rank to the Queen, and would loſe nothing of their Dignity, even tho' they afterwards marry'd a private Gentleman, as did *Katherine* † of *France*, the Daughter of *Charles* VI. and the Wife of *Henry* V.

Katherine, the Daughter of *John* Duke of *Braganza*, afterwards *John* IV. King of *Portugal*, Queen Dowager of *England*, was

‖ *Mary* granted to *Philip* by the Marriage-Contract, that he ſhould have the Title, Honour, and Name of all her Kingdoms, but ſhe reſerv'd to her ſelf the Diſpoſition of every thing: And after her Death, *Philip* was only King Dowager.

* He was not then *Philip* II. becauſe he was not yet King of *Spain*. His Father made him a Preſent of the Crown of *Naples*, on the Day of his Nuptials at *Winchester*.

† She marry'd a Gentleman that had no Title, call'd *Owen Tudor*.

was born at *Villawiloſa* the 14th of *November*, 1638; eſpouſed * King *Charles* II. the 28th of *Auguſt*, 1662; and departed from *London*, to return to *Portugal*, the 30th of *March*, 1692.

RACES.] The *Engliſh* Nobility take great Delight in Horſe-races. The moſt famous are uſually at *Newmarket*; and there you are ſure to ſee a great many Perſons of the firſt Quality, and almoſt all the Gentlemen of the Neighbourhood. It is pretty common for them to lay Wagers of Two thouſand Pounds Sterling upon one Race. I have ſeen a Horſe, that after having run 20 Miles † in 55 Minutes, upon Ground leſs even than that where the Races are run at *Newmarket*, and won the Wager for his Maſter, would have been able to run a-new without taking Breath, if he that had loſt durſt have ventur'd again. There are alſo Races run by Men. There are good Courſers, that with a long Trot will go four Miles in ſixteen Minutes, and very commonly in twenty.

French REFUGEES.] The *French* Proteſtants that fled into *England*, are ſo ſpread over the whole Country, that it is impoſſible to be certain, or ſo much as gueſs

* The Ceremony was perform'd at *Lisbon*, and the Conſummation at *Portſmouth*.

† See Miles. *Polymneſtor*, *Mileſius*, *leporem curſu aſſequi poteſt*. *Ann. ante Chriſt.* 594. *Salin.*

at their Number. Beſides, the eleven Regiments which are wholly made up of them, there are ſome in all the other Troops. A vaſt many of both Sexes are gone into Service in various *Engliſh* Families; ſo that there is ſcarce any conſiderable Houſe where you may not find ſome of our Nation. Many have ſet up Manufactures in the Country, and Churches at the ſame time: Abundance went to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, to *Jerſey* and *Garnſey*. At preſent, there are Two and twenty *French* Churches in *London*, and about a Hundred Miniſters, that are in the Pay of the State, without reckoning thoſe that are arriv'd at other Means of ſubſiſting. The Royal Munificence, and the Compaſſion of the People, have been very great towards them; and they can never ſufficiently expreſs their Gratitude, and bleſs a Nation which has ſo charitably open'd her Arms to receive them. The Earl of *Galway*, a brave and noble Gentleman, if ever there was one in the World, is their Head, their Friend, their Refuge, their Advocate, their Support, their Protector. When he arriv'd from *Turin* ſome Days ago, his Houſe was ſo crowded every Morning, that for a quarter of an Hour after his riſing it was ſcarce poſſible to get ſo much as to the Bottom of the Stair-caſe. Of this Multitude of poor Exiles, there are not

at moſt above Three thouſand that receive Alms, or, as we call it, are *au Comitè*; that is to ſay, upon the Liſt of thoſe who enjoy the * Publick Aſſiſtance. Many others have Penſions from the King. The late Queen, who was Goodneſs and Charity it ſelf, ſuccour'd them to the utmoſt of her Power: And among the reſt of the great Kindneſſes which ſhe ſhew'd to them, we may reckon the Vogue ſhe gave to certain little Works which ſhe her ſelf work'd at, and wore, the better to eſtabliſh the Faſhion and Wear of them. This for ſome Years was like Manna, dropping from Heaven for the Support of infinite Numbers of People.

RELIGION.] *Alexander Roſs*, whom I have mention'd ſomewhere before, one that I am charitably willing to believe may be a good Man enough, but a moſt miſerable Author, gives us a frightful Liſt of the Concubines of the Lord † in *England*. *Antinomians*, *Hederingtonians*, *Theaurian-Joannites*, *Seekers*, *Waiters*, *Browniſts*, *Reeviſts*, *Baroniſts*, *Wilkinſonians*, *Adamites*, *Familiſts*, *Ranters*, *Muggletonians*, &c. &c. All theſe, and nothing at all, are juſt one and the ſame thing: Chriſtianity is over-whelm'd with Sects enough already

* See Committee *French*.
† Song of Songs, *Chap. 6. ver. 8.*

already, without our ſtudying to multiply them chimerically. It is true, there has been ſuch Fools as * *Muggleton*, *Wilkinſon*, *Hederington*, and the like, who have ſpread ſome fantaſtical Opinions: But thoſe Opinions had no Run, and never form'd any different Sects; they were Clouds which are now diſpers'd. Beſides, the Religion which ſerves God in the Church of *England*, and which is the reigning Religion in *England*, there are ſeveral ſorts of Sectaries; the Preſbyterians are the chief and moſt numerous: What a ſtrange and deplorable Thing it is, that theſe two Churches, with the ſame Purity, and ſame Confeſſion of Faith, ſhould not be able to agree with one another! The Independents were a Branch of Presbytery, but they are now united again. Arminianiſm (if the Propoſitions of *Arminius* ought to give the odious Name of a Sect) is ſpread every where, and conſequently in the Church of *England*. Here and there alſo you meet with a Millennarian; but I know there is a particular Society, tho' it makes but little Noiſe, of People, who tho' they go by the Name of Sabbatharians, † make Profeſſion of expecting the Reign of a Thouſand Years without participating in the other

* For ought I know *Muggleton* may be ſtill living.

† The common People call them Seventh-Day-men.

other Opinions, which are aſcrib'd to the ancient Millennarians. Theſe Sabbatharians are ſo call'd, becauſe they will not remove the Day of Reſt from *Saturday* to *Sunday*. They leave off Work betimes on *Friday* Evening, and are very rigid Obſervers of their Sabbath. They adminiſter Baptiſm only to adult * People; and perhaps they are blameable in theſe two Things only becauſe they look upon them to be more important than they really are. The major Part of them will eat neither Pork, nor Blood, nor things ſtrangled, but they do not abſoloutely forbid the Uſe of thoſe Meats; they leave it to the Liberty of every Conſcience. For the reſt, their Morality is ſevere, and their whole outward Conduct pious and Chriſtian-like. Were it only for this one Opinion or Belief of theirs concerning the abſolute Neceſſity of keeping the Sabbath on *Saturday*, without paying any Regard to the next Day, which is the firſt Day in the Week, and which we call *Sunday*, with the Author of the *Revelations*; that alone would be enough to make them unavoiably a Society by themſelves.

England hath alſo Anabaptiſts of ſeveral † Sorts, Quakers, and Papiſts. Theſe laſt,

* In other reſpects they ſubſcribe to our Confeſſion of Faith.

† See Papiſts, Quakers, Jews.

laſt, far different from the peaceable Diſpoſition of the Quakers, are always ſtirring, grumbling, threatning, gnaſhing their Teeth: Theſe People are eternally in Action, eternally murmuring and plotting, in all Countries where they are not Lords and Maſters. What would they do, if we had an Inquiſition againſt Them, as they have againſt us, wherever it lies in their Power. What? No Religion without abſolute Power? Without univerſal Tyranny?

——pone veſanos precor
Animi tumores, teq; pietati refer.

Sen. *in* Theb.

Within theſe few Weeks there is ſprung up a new Sect of People, that ſay they are Myſtical Theologiſts, and that take the Name of *Philadelphians*; giving out, that their Society is the Seed or Beginning of the only true Church, the Virgin-Spouſe of *Jeſus Chriſt*, whoſe Members, diſpers'd in the ſeveral Religions of the World, will ſhortly appear and unite with them, to form that pure and holy Church, and make it like that of *Philadelphia* at the Birth of Chriſtianity. The common Opinion ranges theſe People under the Claſs of Quakers, and not without Reaſon, tho' by the Writings they have lately publiſh'd, one would think a different

different Judgment ought to be made of them. Indeed theſe Writings, like thoſe of the Quakers, and of all the other Enthuſiaſts that I know, are made up of Things very obſcure in themſelves, and expreſs'd full as obſcurely.

The REVENUE] of the Kings of *England* conſiſts in Cuſtoms * and Exciſes, in Tenths and Firſt Fruits, in Fines and Confiſcations: There are alſo ſome Eſtates which belong to the Crown, and theſe are unalienable. It is the Parliament that fixes and ſettles this Revenue.

The REVENUE] of the whole Clergy of *England*, at the Beginning of the Reign of *Henry* VIII. amounted to three hundred and twenty thouſand one hundred and eighty Pounds † Sterling; multiply it by 13, and it comes to four Million, one hundred and ſixty two Thouſand, three hundred and forty Livres *Tournois*. Some make this ancient Revenue but two Thirds of that Sum; but be it as 'twill, tho' the ancient Riches of the *Engliſh* Clergy have always been mightily talk'd of, yet it muſt be confeſs'd, they were hardly any Thing at all in Compariſon of thoſe of the *French* Clergy. This being a very proper Occaſion, I ſhall here tranſcribe a Memorial relating to them, which

* Granted and levy'd by Act of Parliament.

† The Accounts of this are very different, and very uncertain.

which a very honeſt Gentleman of my Acquaintance aſſur'd me he receiv'd ſome Years ago from a Clerk of the late *M. de Louvois*.

" The *French* Church has, at this * Day, " eighteen Archbiſhopricks, and one hun- " dred and nine Biſhopricks.

" Under theſe Archbiſhopricks and " Biſhopricks there are one hundred " twenty two thouſand Cures, or Pariſhes; " thirteen hundred and ſeventy Abbies; " twelve thouſand four hundred fifty ſix " Priories; two hundred and ſixty two " Commanderies of *Malta*; one hundred " fifty four thouſand Chappels, having " Chaplains; one hundred and ſixty " three Abbies of Nuns; ſeven hundred " and eight Convents of *Franciſcans*; " fourteen thouſand two hundred and " forty five Convents of *Carmelites*, *Au-* " *guſtines*, *Carthuſians*, *Celeſtins*, *Jeſuits*, " *Benedictines*, and other Religious: All " theſe Churchmen together poſſeſs above " nine thouſand Places, Caſtles, or Houſes, " having high, low, and mean Juriſdi- " ction; two hundred and ſeventy thou- " ſand Farms; twenty two thouſand Ar- " pents of Vineyard farm'd out, and " three thouſand five hundred more, in " which they reſerve to themſelves the " third and fourth Parts.

" And

* 1690.

" And, upon Calculation, it appears " the ſaid *Gallican* Church has a Revenue " of fourſcore and fifteen Millions of " Crowns, without including the Reſer- " vations they have in the Leaſes of their " Farms, which amount to above twelve " Millions of Crowns: In all three hun- " dred twenty and one Millions of Li- " vres *Tournois*, or one hundred and ſe- " ven Millions of * Crowns."

The Revenue of the ſix and twenty Biſhopricks and Archbiſhopricks in *England*, amount now, at moſt, but to three and thirty thouſand Pounds Sterling, which is not quite four hundred thouſand Livres *French*. They give Deanaries and other Benefices to the poorer Biſhops.

Revolution.] Here follows an exact Journal of all the memorable Tranſactions that have happen'd in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, ſince the † Revolution.

James II. King of *England*, being alarm'd at the Preparations of War that were making in *Holland*, caus'd the Marqueſs *d' Albyville*, his Envoy, to demand the

* About twenty four Millions ſeven hundred thouſand Pounds Sterling.

† I was an Eye-witneſs of moſt of the Things that I advance here, and had certain Knowledge of the reſt. *Note*, All the Dates are according to the *Engliſh* Style, which is the old Style.

the Reaſon of it ‖ from the States-Geneneral, 18 *Sept.* 1688.

A Proclamation by *James* II. full of fine Promiſes, 20 *Sept.* 1688.

James II. ſends the Garter to the Duke of *Ormond*, in hopes to regain him, 25 *Sept.* 1688. *He alſo careſſes the Duke of* Somerſet, *whom he had diſgrac'd, for refuſing to accompany the Pope's Nuntio*, &c. *He recalls and reſtores the perſecuted Biſhops: He removes Father* Peters, *and ſeveral Popiſh Officers: He gives Places to ſome Proteſtants: He promiſes to reſtore the Teſt: In a Word, he ſtrikes Sail, and coaxes every Body; but the People only laugh at all this Show.* Tyrconnel *does the ſame in ſome reſpects in* Ireland, *and he is laugh'd at too.*

James II. ſends for the Lord-Mayor of *London*, and promiſes him to reſtore their Charter, and all other Privileges, *&c.* 2 *October*, 1688.

James II. publiſhes a Proclamation to remove all Teams of Horſes, and other Beaſts of Burden, twenty Miles from the Coaſts, 2 *October*, 1688.

James II. on the 28th of *Septemb.* 1688, conſulted almoſt all the Biſhops upon the melancholy State of his Affairs, and they give him in a Body very good Advice,

‖ The next Day (19th) the *Comte d' Avaux* made the ſame Demand, on the Part of his Maſter the King of *France*.

Advice ‖, which he receives very ill, 3 *Octob.* 1688.

James II. diſſolves and breaks the Eccleſiaſtical Court, 5 *Octob.* 1688.

James II. reſtores the Charter to the City of *London*, 6. *Octob.* 1688.

James II. reſtores the Fellows of *Magdalen* College, 16 *Octob.* 1688.

A Proclamation, whereby *James* II. reſtores to ſeveral Cities of the Kingdom the Charters he had taken from them, 17 *Octob.* 1688.

The Prince of Orange *embarks in* † Holland, *to come and deliver* England, 20 *Oct.* 1688.

James calls an extraordinary Council, at which were preſent fifty Peers of the Kingdom, the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and twenty four Great Officers and Lawyers; and there he produces forty one Witneſſes, to prove that the pretended * Prince of *Wales* is really the Son of the Queen eſpous'd, 22 *Octob.* 1688.

The ſame Day the Child is baptis'd, and call'd *James-Francis-Edward*, by the Pope's Nuntio, and a Biſhop *in partibus*;

‖ This Advice was printed, and contain'd under eleven principal Heads.

† Near the *Brill*.

* Nothing could be more pityful than all this Proceeding, nor more likely to ſatisfy the World of the Forgery of the Child. Theſe Witneſſes (thoſe I mean who are not exceptionable) prov'd, that the Child was neither a Monkey nor a Bear, and that's all.

one repreſenting the Pope, and the other the Moſt Chriſtian King; the Queen Dowager ſtood Godmother.

James II. being extreamly reſtleſs and uneaſy, order'd a Weathercock to be plac'd where he might ſee it from his Apartment, that he may learn by his own Eyes, whether the Wind is Proteſtant or Popiſh, 23 *Octob.* 1688.

This was the Way of talking both at Court and in the City: The Eaſt Wind was call'd Proteſtant, *and the contrary* Popiſh. *The Weathercock (large, handſome, and high) is ſtill to be ſeen; it is at one End of the Banquetting-Houſe.*

James II. publiſhes a Proclamation to hinder the ſpreading of falſe News, 26 *Octob.* 1688.

He might as eaſily have hinder'd the Courſe of the Thames; *and which was worſt of all, he was now no longer fear'd. Beſides the Manuſcript News-Papers, and the common* London Gazette, *there were a great many others publiſh'd daily; the* Orange Gazette, *the* Orange Intelligence, Univerſal Intelligence, Publick Occurrences, *Engliſh* Courant, *London* Mercury, Obſervator, *&c. all fill'd with Truth and Falſehood mixt.*

Mr. *Preſton* made Secretary of State, in the Room of the Earl of *S———d*, 28 *Octob.* 1688.

James

James II. receives Letters from *Newport*, informing him with extravagant Exaggerations of the Diſperſion of the Prince of *Orange*'s Fleet, which gives him too great a Joy, and again awak'd the Popiſh Inſolence at *Whitehall*, 30 *Octob.* 1688.

(*I was preſent when King* James II. *receiv'd this News: At Dinner Time he uſed but one of his Hand, holding this moſt welcome Letter from* Newport *in the other. Among other Things, he ſaid to* * *M.* Barillon, *laughing*, 'At laſt then the Wind has 'declar'd itſelf a Papiſt;' *and added, reſuming his ſerious Air, and lowering his Voice*, 'You know for theſe three Days, 'I have caus'd the Holy Sacrament to 'go in Proceſſion.)

James II. receives Letters from the Marquis *d'Albyville*, his Envoy in *Holland*, by which the Elephant of *Newport* is metamorphos'd into a Fly, and the Joy of *Whitehall* chang'd into Conſternation, on the Evening of the very ſame Day, 30 *Octob.* 1688.

The Weather-cock points a North-Eaſt Wind, and the Conſternation increaſes. At this Moment *WILLIAM* goes on Board again, 1 *Nov.* 1688.

A Proclamation by *James* II. to forbid the reading, keeping, or publiſhing of the Prince of *Orange*'s Manifeſtoes, which

* The *French* Embaſſador.

began already to peep Abroad, 2 *Nov.* 1688.

The Prince of *Orange*'s Fleet, consisting of about 500 Sail, appears between *Dover* and *Calais*, and almost covers the whole Streight, which does not at all please King *James*, 3 *Nov.* 1688.

The Fleet arrives in the Bay of *Torbay*, and the PRINCE * lands, † 5 *Nov.* 1688.

There appears in every Body's Hands an ample and handsome Manifesto by the Prince of *Orange*, (dated at the *Hague* 10. *Octob.*) 5 *Nov.* 1688.

(*This Manifesto is twofold, and the whole a noble and solid Piece. It contains an exact and clear State of the Grievances of the* English *Nation, or rather of all King* James's *truly good Subjects, and in particular those of the Prince and Princess of* Orange. *In the first Page are grav'd the Arms of the* PRINCE, *with his Device, which was as apt as possible,* JE MAINTIENDRAY; *and over it, as well as upon the Streamers of the Fleet,* The PROTESTANT RELIGION AND LIBERTY; *Things diametrically opposite to* POPERY *and* SLAVERY, *which are not at all to the general Taste of the* English.)

James

* With the Marshal *de Schomberg*, &c. and about thirteen thousand regular Troops.

† The Anniversary of the Gun-powder Plot, a Day of double Deliverance.

James II. with great Complaints againſt *WILLIAM*, and a firm Reſolution to be good for the future, publiſhes a Declaration, in which he promiſes a FREE PARLIAMENT, 6 *Nov.* 1688.

The Prince of *Orange* enters *Exeter*, 8 *Nov.* 1688.

The PRINCE forbids praying for the (pretended) Prince of *Wales* in the publick Prayers, 9 *Nov.* 1688.

James II. reviews his Troops, at *Saliſbury*, 10. *Nov.* 1688.

Six and twenty Pieces of *Artillery* (18 Culverins, and 8 ſmall Field-Pieces) are drawn out of the *Tower* for King *James*'s Army, 10 *Nov.* 1688.

My Lord *Cornbury* * goes over from *James*'s Army to *WILLIAM* with his Regiment, and is follow'd by two † other Regiments, and ſeveral Perſons of Quality, 12 *Nov.* 1688.

Several Lords join the PRINCE, 15, 16, *&c. Nov.* 1688. (The Lord *Loveleſs* was ſeiz'd the 12th at *Cirenceſter* in *Glouceſterſhire*.)

James II. being mov'd with a ſudden Commiſeration for the Poor of the City of *London*, orders, by Proclamation, that a Collection ſhould be made for them, 16 *Nov.* 1688.

* The Earl of *Clarendon*'s Son.

† The Duke of *St. Alban*'s, and the Duke of *Berwick*'s Regiments.

The Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, at the Head of nineteen Peers of the Kingdom, preſents an Addreſs to *James* II. conjuring him to call a *Free Parliament* as ſoon as poſſible, 17 *Nov.* 1688.

James II. ſets out from *Whitehall* to head his Army at *Saliſbury*, 18 *Novemb.* 1688.

James II. by a Proclamation grants a Pardon to all, without Exception, that have join'd the Prince of *Orange*, provided they return in twenty Days, 22 *Nov.* 1688.

The PRINCE leaves *Exeter*, and advances towards *Saliſbury*, 22 *Novemb.* 1688.

Prince *George* of *Denmark*, with the Lord *Churchill*, * join the Prince of *Orange*, and by a Letter inform *James* II. of their Reaſons for leaving him, 22 *Nov.* 1688.

James II. finding every Thing go againſt him, throws up the Stakes, and takes the Way back to *London*, 25 *Nov.* 1688.

The Princeſs *Anne* of *Denmark*, accompany'd by ſeveral Perſons of the firſt Quality of both Sexes, leaves *Whitehall*, to follow the Example of the Prince her Huſband, *the Night between the 25th and 26th of* Novemb. 1688.

James

* The Dukes of *Grafton* and *Ormond* went to the Prince about the ſame Time.

James II. returns to *Whitehall*, 26 *Nov.* 1688.

A new Declaration by the Prince of *Orange*, dated from *Sherburn-Caſtle*, 28 *Nov.* 1688.

James II. publiſhes a Proclamation to call a Parliament, for the 15th of *January* following, in a free and lawful Manner, 30 *Nov.* 1688.

The Lord *Dartmouth*, the Commander of the Fleet, who had before ſufficiently declar'd himſelf by his Conduct, does it more openly, by ſending an Addreſs to *James* II. ſign'd by himſelf and the chief Officers of the Fleet, to thank him for having call'd a Parliament, 1 *Decemb.* 1688.

Two Popiſh Chappels, and ſome Houſes belonging to Papiſts, pull'd down by the Mob at *Glouceſter*, 3 *Dec.* 1688.

A Mob of the ſame Kidney riſes all over the Kingdom; and a hundred Things are printed and publiſh'd againſt James's *Government, againſt his Confeſſor and Counſellor Father* Peters, *&c.*

James II. ſends three * Lords to the Prince, to propoſe Means of Accommodation, 8 *Dec.* 1688.

The Earl (now Duke) of *Devonſhire* is near *Nottingham*, with ſeveral other Perſons of the firſt Quality, at the Head

* The Marqueſs of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham*, and my Lord *Godolphin*.

of a Body of five or six thousand Horse, almost all Gentlemen, for the Service of the PRINCE. The Princess of *Denmark* is at *Nottingham* at the same Time, and the Bishop of *London* performs the Duty of Captain of her Guard, 8 *Dec.* 1688.

The Person call'd the Prince of *Wales*, who had been sent to *Portsmouth*, to be put on Shipboard, is brought * back to *London*, 9 *Dec.* 1688.

The Prince of *Orange* answers the Propositions made him by the King, 9 *Dec.* 1688.

The Queen departs from *Whitehall* with the little † Boy; takes Shipping in the *Thames*, and goes to *Dunkirk*, (from whence she writes a very moving Letter to the Most Christian King) *the Night between the 9th and 10th of* Dec. 1688.

The House of Sir *Edward Hales* near *Canterbury* plunder'd by the Mob, 10 *Dec.* 1688.

James II. says, he does not think the Prince's Answer unreasonable; yet having a greater Regard to the Safety of his Person than to any Thing else, e'en goes off || of the Premises, as his Wife had done

* The Lord *Dartmouth* hinder'd his embarking.

† Together with the Nuntio, Father *Peters*, (as 'tis said) the *Comte de Lausan*, Madamoiselle *Labady*, &c.

|| Accompany'd by the Duke of *Berwick*, the Earl of *Dumbarton*, the Earl of *Peterborough*, Sir Edward *Hales*, M. *Labady*, &c.

done before him, *the Night between the* 10*th and* 11*th of* Decemb. 1688.

The Jeſuits decamp, without Sound of Trumpet, from the *Savoy* the ſame Night.

The next Day a Print is ſold, wherein thoſe Reverend Fathers are repreſented very buſy about lifting up a Cart over-turn'd, in which was all the Trumpery of their Religion, and which had been unſkilfully drove by ſome Carters of the Society.

As ſoon as it is ſpread Abroad that their King is fled, the Mob, grown bolder than ever, arm themſelves * with Sticks of all Sorts, and plunder and pull down the Convent of St. *John's* in *Smithfield*; two Popiſh Chappels, one near *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, and the other in *Lime-ſtreet*; the Houſes of the Embaſſadors of *Spain*, *Venice*, and *Tuſcany*; the Printing-Houſe † of *Henry Hill*, and ſome Houſes belonging to private Papiſts, 11 *Decemb.* 1688.

(The Foreign Miniſters had full Satisfaction made them for the Loſs they ſuffer'd by the Inſolence of this enrag'd Mob. Means were found to ſave the Houſe of the Embaſſador Barillon, *by ſurrounding it with ſome Companies of Militia.)*

The

* They had all Oranges and Orange-colour'd Ribbands.
† A Popiſh Printing-Houſe.

The Earl of *Feverſham* writes to the PRINCE, to let him know, That in Obedience to the Orders he had receiv'd from the King, he had diſbanded the Army, and will make no farther Oppoſition to his HIGHNESS, 11 *Decemb.* 1688.

Immediately after King *James*'s Deſertion, the Peers of the Kingdom, aſſembled at *Guild-hall*, publiſh'd a Declaration, that they abſolutely came into the Prince's Party, *&c.* 11 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Chancellor (*George Jefferies* *) is caught in a Seaman's Habit, and ſent to the *Tower*, 12 *Decemb.* 1688.

James II. is taken at Sea by ſome Fiſhermen, harangu'd by them in no very obliging Manner, and carry'd to *Feverſham*, † where, through Grief and Fear he falls ſick, 12 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Town and Caſtle of *Dover* declare for the PRINCE, 13 *Decemb.* 1688. The PRINCE comes the ſame Day to *Windſor*.

(York, Briſtol, Plimouth, Berwick, Hull, *and ſeveral other Places, had now declar'd themſelves; the Governors of* Cheſter *and* Portſmouth *were the laſt that ſubmitted. But I ſhall not for the future men-*

tion

* A terrible Man! He dy'd in the *Tower* a natural Death.

† To the Houſe of Captain *Southhouſe*, who treated him as reſpectfully and handſomly as he was able. The Fiſhermen fiſh'd into the King's Pocket, and found ſome Jewels and Guineas.

tion Things of this Nature till I come to Ireland, *becauſe there was a War in* Ireland, *but none in* England.)

The PRINCE publiſhes a Declaration, to reaſſemble the Troops that had been diſbanded and diſcharg'd, 13 *Decemb.* 1688.

Another Declaration by the PRINCE, to reſtore the Sheriffs, Judges, Collectors of Taxes, *&c.* as they were before the Abdication, till farther Orders, 13 *Decemb.* 1688.

A great but falſe Alarm, upon the Report that the *Iriſh*, who were Part of *James* the IId's Army, were to make a Maſſacre at *London*, ‖ and in the Country round about, 13 *Decemb.* 1688.

Some Lords are ſent to *James* II. with his Coaches, and a Detachment of his Life-Guard, to ask him if he would pleaſe to return to *London*, and to guard him thither, 14 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Duke of *Grafton* being at the Head of his Regiment, (which was going to *Tilbury-Fort*) an *Iriſh* Trooper fires a * Piſtol at him to murder him, but miſſes his Aim, and is himſelf kill'd upon the Spot, 14 *Decemb.* 1688.

James II. returns to *White-hall*, thro' the City of *London*, in the midſt of the Acclamations

‖ No body put out their Fire or Candle all that Night, and very few went to Bed. The Militia were under Arms.

* In the great Street call'd the *Strand*.

mations of ſome Children and Papiſts, *16 Decemb.* 1688.

The ſame Day he ſends a Compliment to the Prince of *Orange*, and offers him St. *James*'s Palace.

The Prince of *Orange* deſires † *James* II. to remain at the ſame Diſtance from *London* as he did, and that for good Reaſons, *17 Decemb.* 1688.

James II. thinks fit to withdraw a ſecond time, 17. *Decemb.* 1688. *Qui terret plus ille timet ſors iſta Tyrannis.* Claud.

Celui qui la Principautè
Tiendra par grande cruantè,
A la fin verra grand Phalange
Par coup de feu tre's-dangereux,
Par accord pourra faire mieux ;
Autrement, boira ſac d' Orange.
Noſtradamus.

The Man that with Blood-thirſtineſs
The Kingdom's Reins ſhall hold ;
With waſting Fire and Flame ſhall ſee
A Hoſt of Soldiers bold :
His wiſeſt Way's to make it up,
Or Orange-juice ſhall fill his Cup.

The Prince of *Orange* comes to St. *James*'s in a Calaſh, in the Middle of his Guards, and the Acclamations of infinite Num-

† By the Marqueſs of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Shrewſbury*, (afterwards made Duke) and the Lord *Delamere*.

Numbers of People, 18 *Decemb.* 1688.

His Highneſs is complimented by all the Nobility; and the reſt of the Day, and the following Night, was ſpent in publick † Rejoycings, 18 *Decemb.* 1688.

The PRINCE receives ſeveral Addreſſes of Thanks and Congratulation. Sir *George Treby*, the Recorder, makes him a very handſome Speech on the Part of the City of *London*, 20 *Decemb.* 1688.

An Aſſembly of about Threeſcore Peers was held at St. *James's*, and all thoſe Lords, except two, ſign'd an Aſſociation for the PRINCE's Service, 21 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Chappels of the Country-Houſes of the Earl of *Peterborough* and my Lord *Dover* pillag'd and demoliſh'd by the Mob, 21 *Decemb.* 1688.

The PRINCE, by a Declaration, orders the Arms of the Troops that were diſperſed to be brought into the Publick Arſenals, 21 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Biſhop of *London* makes a Speech to the Prince, at the Head of about a Hundred of the Clergy of his Dioceſe, 21 *Decemb.* 1688.

An Apology is handed about, in Favour of the ‖ Commiſſioners of the Eccleſiaſtical

† Nothing was to be ſeen but Orange-colour'd Stufs and Ribbands.

‖ The Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, one of the ſaid Commiſſioners, alſo publiſhes a Letter to the Earl of *Dorſet*, in Juſtification of his own Conduct.

ſiaſtical *Chambre Ardente*, 21 *Decemb.* 1688.

A Declaration by the PRINCE, to convene the Members of the laſt Parliaments held during the Reign of *Charles* II. to adviſe with the Peers and Common-Council of *London* about the preſent Affairs, 23 *Decemb.* 1688.

James II. leaves *Rocheſter*, goes to *France*, and thus abſolutely declares his ABDICATION, 23 *Decemb.* 1688.

An Order to the Ambaſſador *Barillon* to depart * from *London* without Delay, 23 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Peers, Spiritual and Temporal, beſeech the Prince of *Orange* to take the Government † upon him till the 22d of *January*, and to give out the neceſſary Orders that the Convention may be aſſembled upon that Day, 25 *Decemb.* 1688.

The City of *London* makes the ſame Requeſt, 25, or 26 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Lord *Tyrconnel*, Governor or Viceroy of *Ireland*, being reſolv'd to hold for *James* late *James* II. K. of *England*, ‖ takes away all Employments from the few Proteſtants that enjoy'd them, and now diſarms them intirely. Nevertheleſs, theſe latter put themſelves in the beſt Poſture they are able, get Poſſeſſion of ſome Places,

* He is conducted to *Dover*, and there put on Board.

† The Adminiſtration of Affairs, both Civil and Military, and of the Publick Revenues.

‖ 26 *Decemb.* 188.

Places, and rise in two Bodies, one in the *North*, and the other in the Province of *Conaught*. The Assembly of *Westminster*, conven'd by the Declaration of the 23d, again offers the Regency for a Time to the PRINCE, 27 *Decemb.* 1688.

A Declaration by the PRINCE, for Election of the Members that, together with the House of Peers, were to form the said Convention, 28 *Decemb.* 1688.

The Council of *Scotland* disarms the Papists, 29 *Decemb.* 1688.

A Declaration by the PRINCE, concerning the Publick Revenues, 2 *Jan.* 1689.

Tyrconnel, *for the Use of* James, *seizes the Duke of* Ormond's *Estate in* Ireland; *as also the Earl of* Burlington's, *and those of several other Noblemen and Gentlemen.*

The *Scots* depute a Number of Lords to the Prince of *Orange*, to desire him to accept of the Government of their Kingdom, till the Month of *March* following, and to give Order for the Meeting of their States the 14th of the said Month, 10 *Jan.* 1689.

An Order by the PRINCE concerning the Troops, 19 *Jan.* 1689.

The Convention meets for the first Time at *Westminster*, and desires the Prince to continue for some time longer in the Government he has been pleased to accept, 22 *Jan.* 1689.

The

The Throne of *England* is declar'd vacant by the Commons assembled in Convention, 28 *Jan.* 1689.

The *Convention* forbids the observing the usual Solemnization of the 6th of *February*, the Day of the late King *James*'s Accession to the Crown, 2 *Feb.* 1689.

The Throne is declar'd vacant by the Peers, or Lords, assembled in Convention, 7 *Feb.* 1689.

A great Number of *Irish* Protestants that were forc'd to fly, arrive at *Chester*, and among others, the Archbishops of *Dublin* and *Tuam*, 8 *Feb.* 1689.

The PRINCESS of *Orange* arrives from *Holland*, and lands at *White-hall*, where her Royal Highness is receiv'd by a Crowd of Lords and Ladies, in the midst of the Acclamations of the People, 12 *Feb.* 1689.

The Crowns of *England* and *Ireland* are presented by the *Convention* to the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF *ORANGE*. Their Royal Highnesses accept those Crowns, and are solemnly proclaim'd King and Queen the same Day. 13 *Feb.* 1689.

The same Day the Queen * Dowager comes to congratulate their Majesties.

A Proclamation by the KING, to confirm the Order afore-mention'd, 13 *Feb.* 1689.

(† *There*

* The Prince had before made a Visit to her.

(† *There is no Occaſion to ſay any more than the* KING, *by whom I ſhall always for the future underſtand* WILLIAM *the King now reigning, by the Grace of God, both of Right and of Fact. Thoſe, in my Opinion, are extreamly in the wrong, who, to diſtinguiſh this Prince from King* James, *call him even in* England *King* William. *We ought in* England *to have no other Name than juſt* THE KING, *and out of* England, *than* THE KING OF ENGLAND. *Who in any Country ever heard the King of* Spain, *or King of* France, *call'd King* Charles, *or King* Lewis? *No body ever talks ſo ridiculouſly. When we call our King* THE KING, *any body whatſoever will preſently know we do not mean the late King* James, *without our adding the Name of* William.)

The King forms his Council of State, 14 *Feb.* 1689.

S A

† After *John Caſimir* King of *Poland*, and *Chriſtina* Queen of *Sweden*, had abdicated their Crown, the one was call'd King *Caſimir*, and the other Queen *Chriſtina*: But before, no body, without ſome particular Reaſon, ever took it in their Heads to denote them by their Chriſtian Names; nay, if they had done ſo they would hardly have been underſtood. If any body were now to ſpeak of King *Charles*, no body would be able to gueſs who they meant by it. They commit the ſame Fault in ſpeaking of King *William*; for the *Engliſh* ſhould never call him any thing but THE KING, and Foreigners, THE KING OF *ENGLAND*. This Rule will not hold as to *James*; for tho' the *Engliſh* call him the *late* King *James*: We may venture to call him plainly King *James* in *French*, and other Languages, as it was cuſtomary to ſay King *Caſimir*, and Queen *Chriſtina*.

A Proclamation upon the ſame Subject as that of the 2d of *January*, 14 *Feb.* 1689.

THE KING comes, the firſt Time, to the Houſe of Peers, and makes two Speeches to the two Houſes, 18 *Feb.* 1689.

THE KING gives his Aſſent to the Bill which had paſſed the two Houſes, for turning the Convention into a Parliament, 23 *Feb.* 1689.

Three Commiſſioners nam'd by the King, to execute the Office of Lord Chancellour, 2 *March*, 1689. The Lord *Lucas* made Governour of the *Tower*, and ſeveral other Places fill'd.

Eight Commiſſioners nam'd to exerciſe the Office of High Admiral, 8 *March*, 1689.

THE KING obliges the Nation, in taking off the Tax upon Chimnies, which had been rais'd during all the Reign of *Charles* II. 4 *March*, 1689.

The late King *James* II. arrives at *Kingſale* in *Ireland*, 12 *March*, 1689, and at *Dublin* the 24th.

The Convention meets in *Scotland*, 14 *March*, 1689.

James VII. (II. in *England*) late King of *Scotland*, is declar'd in *Scotland* to have forfeited his Royalty, and the Throne to be vacant, 2 *April*, 1689.

The *Comte d' Avaux*, Ambaſſador from *France* to King *James*, has his firſt Audience at *Dublin*, 6 *April*, 1689.

The

The KING names four Commiſſioners to execute the Office of High Treaſurer, 8 *April*, 1689.

Prince *George* of *Denmark* is naturaliz'd the 9th, and the next Day the King creates him Duke of *Cumberland* in *England*, and conſequently a Peer of the Kingdom, that his Royal Highneſs may ſit in the Houſe of Lords.

The King and Queen are crown'd in *Weſtminſter-Abby*, 11 *April*, 1689.

The Houſe of Commons goes in a Body on Foot from *Weſtminſter* to *White-hall*, to congratulate the King and Queen, who had been crown'd the Day before, 12 *April*, 1689.

The ſame Day their Majeſties are proclaim'd King and Queen in *Scotland*.

Chancellour *Jefferys* dies in the *Tower*, 18 *April*, 1689.

The King publiſhes a Proclamation in Favour of the *French* Proteſtants already fled, or that ſhall hereafter fly into *England*, inviting them to come for Reſt to this Aſylum, and promiſing them all manner of Aſſiſtance and Protection, 25 *April*, 1689.

The Houſe of Commons preſents an Addreſs to the King, ſetting forth the juſt Cauſes of Complaint which *England* has againſt *France*, and aſſuring him, that whenever he ſhall pleaſe to declare

War againſt the *French* King, they will contribute powerfully, 26 *April*, 1689.

The Crown of *Scotland* is preſented to the King and Queen by the Earl of *Argyle*, Sir *James Montgomery*, and Sir *John Dalrymple*, Deputies from the Convention, and their Majeſties take the Oaths requir'd, 11 *May*, 1689.

The Mareſchal *de Schomberg* is created Duke of *Schomberg*, and Maſter of the Ordnance, General of the Forces in *Ireland*, and a Member of the Privy-Council, 16 *May*, 1689.

The KING goes to *Portſmouth*, and gives great Largeſſes to the Sailors of the Fleet in that Harbour, 16 *May*, 1689.

The KING declares War againſt *France*, 17 *May*, 1689.

The KING gives his Aſſent to an Act in Favour of Proteſtant Diſſenters, 24 *May*, 1689.

Five *Ambaſſadors from *Holland* (ſent to compliment their MAJESTIES upon their Acceſſion to the Crown) make their Publick Entry, *May* 27, 1689. They have their firſt Audience the 30th.

Major-General *Kirk* embarks at *Highlake*, to go to the Succour of *Londonderry*, 31 *May*, 1689.

The

* *Meſſieurs Van Engellenburg, Van Witſen, Van Odick, Van Citters*, and *Dyckvelt*. *Monſieur d' Odick* had a greater Train and nobler Equipage than the reſt.

The *Scotch* Convention turn'd into a Parliament, 5 *June*, 1689.

The Duke of *Gordon* yields the Caſtle of *Edinburgh*, 13 *June*, 1689.

James the late King, who was lately come from *France* to *Ireland*, gets in all the Gold and Silver Coin that he can, and ſubſtitutes in the Place of it a Copper Coin, to which he aſſigns an extravagant Rate: Sixteen Pieces, which he values at Six-pence a-piece, being intrinſically worth no more than a Penny all together, 20 *June*, 1689.

A Conſpiracy diſcover'd at *London*, and broke, 22 *June*, 1689.

Another Conſpiracy of the ſame Nature in *Scotland*, 9 *July*, 1689.

The Preſbyterian Party prevailing in *Scotland*, they obtain an Act of Parliament to ſuppreſs the Epiſcopacy there, and to be put again into Poſſeſſion of the Churches, 22 *July*, 1689.

The Ambaſſador * of *Spain* makes his publick Entry, and has Audience of their Majeſties the ſame Day, to congratulate them upon their Acceſſion to the Crown, 23 *July*, 1689.

The Duke of *Glouceſter*, the only Son of their Royal Highneſſes the Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, born at *Hampton-Court*, 24 *July*, 1689. The King ſtood

* *Don Pedro Ronquillo*, the ſame that was plunder'd by the Mob, and well recompens'd by the State.

Godfather to this young Prince, and nam'd him *William*. (The Earl of *Dorset* was the Second Godfather, and the Marchioness of *Hallifax* Godmother.)

A Battle gain'd in *Ireland* by the brave Men * of *Inniskilling*, against *Mackarty*, who commanded King *James*'s Army, 30 *July*, 1689.

The Enemies are forc'd to abandon their Enterprize on *Londonderry*, after a Siege † of threescore and thirteen Days, and after they had reduc'd the City to extream Famine, 31 *July*, 1689.

(*The Inhabitants of* Londonderry, *for want of experienc'd Officers, were forc'd to chuse for their Governours a Minister call'd* Walker, *and one Mr.* Baker, *a Gentleman that had never bore Arms. They both did Wonders, and especially* Walker, *who with as much Piety and Wisdom, as Courage and Intrepidity, labour'd without Respite both at his Spiritual and Military Employment.*)

Coleraine, and *James-Town*, abandon'd by the Enemy, 12 *August*, 1689.

Duke of *Schomberg* embarks for *Ireland*, to command the Army there, 12 *August*, 1689. He arrives the 14th in the Bay of *Bangor*, near *Carickfergus*.

The taking of *Carickfergus*, 27 *August*, 1689.

Dr.

* Commanded by Colonel *Wolseley*.

† 591 Bombs were thrown into the Town during the Siege.

Dr. *Walker* is favourably receiv'd by their Majeſties at *Hampton-Court*. The King makes him a Preſent of twenty thouſand Crowns, 29 *Aug.* 1689.

A Prohibition in *Scotland* againſt acknowledging the late King *James*, *&c.* 16 *Sept.* 1689.

An Anniverſary Feaſt held at *London* by the *Iriſh* Proteſtants, in Memory of their Deliverance from the Maſſacre in 1641, 23 *Octob.* 1689. (This Feaſt had been interrupted under the former Reign.)

The KING and QUEEN, and Prince and Princeſs of *Denmark*, and a great many Noblemen and Ladies, go to the Lord-Mayor's Feaſt, 29 *Octob.* 1689.

Six *French* Ships taken, as they were carrying Officers, Powder, and Arms to *Ireland*, 6 *Nov.* 1689.

Seven thouſand *Danes*, commanded by the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, arrive at *Hull*, 13 *Nov.* 1689.

Sir —— *Graham*, who call'd himſelf my Lord *Preſton*, condemn'd to be hang'd * for High Treaſon, 17 *Jan.* 1690.

The taking of the Caſtle of *Balingargy* by Colonel *Wolſeley*, 10 *May*, 1690.

The taking of *Charlemont* (in *Ireland*) 14 *May*, 1690.

* He was pardon'd.

The KING confirms the ancient Privileges of the City of *London*, and ſigns the Act of Parliament which annuls the Judgment given againſt her in the Reigns of *Charles* II. and *James* his Brother, 14 *May*, 1690.

The ſame Day the KING ſigns another Act, to ſettle the Queen's Regency during his Abſence.

The KING grants a General Pardon, 23 *May*, 1690.

The KING, accompany'd by the Prince of *Denmark*, ſets out from *Kenſington* to go to *Ireland*, 4 *June*, 1690.

The KING embarks at *Highlake* for *Ireland*, 11th or 12th of *June*, 1690.

The KING lands at *Carickfergus*, 14 *June*, 1690, and the next Day reviews his Troops.

The late King *James* paſſes the *Boyne*, and thinks of retreating, 28 *June*, 1690.

The KING is wounded by a Cannon-Ball, upon the *Boyne*, near *Drogheda*, 30 *June*, 1690.

*(The KING had no Cuiraſs on, and it was happy he had not; for the Bullet grazing upon the * Shoulder, and meeting with nothing but Cloth, which made no Reſiſtance, it lightly took away a Piece of the Coat, with ſome Part † of the Fleſh, without occaſioning any Bruiſe; whereas it had certainly*

* The Right Shoulder.

† Quite to the Blood.

tainly made one, if it had met with an Iron Cuiraſs. After a little Oyntment had been laid upon the Wound, the King continued to act in the Field as if nothing had happen'd. The Report ran in France, *that he was kill'd by this Wound; and in many Places Bonfires were made upon it, which were doubly ridiculous.*

The KING paſſes the *Boyne*, and routs the Enemy; *James* flies in the firſt Rank, 1 *July*, 1690.

The Duke of *Schomberg*, who was one of the firſt that paſs'd the River, and who was very far engag'd among the Enemy, was miſerably murder'd by a Party of Horſe that happen'd to know him; the Circumſtances of this Action were never known, Thus dy'd one of the moſt illuſtrious Generals and moſt excellent Men of theſe Times, in a very advanc'd Age, to the great Sorrow of the King. Colonel *Callimotte* *, Brother of my Lord *Gallway*, Marqueſs *de Ruvigni*, and the brave Doctor and Captain *Walker*, were alſo kill'd in this Action.

Drogheda ſurrenders, 2 *July*, 1690.

The KING ſends the Duke of *Ormond* and M. *d' Ouverkerque* with nine Troops of Horſe to *Dublin*, to keep the Peace in that City, 3d or 4th of *July*, 1690.

The

* M. *de la Callimotte* did not die of his Wounds 'till ſome Days after.

The late King *James* departs from *Dublin*, to ſeek ſome Port where he may embark ſafely, which he does at *Waterford*, 6 *July*, 1690.

The KING enters *Dublin*, 6 *July*, 1690.

The KING publiſhes a Free Pardon, 7 *July*, 1690.

A Proclamation to cry down *James* II's Money in *Ireland*: The Crowns are brought down to a Penny, and ſo proportionably, 20 *July* 1690.

The *French* make a Deſcent at *Tinmouth*; they land a thouſand Men, who carry off five or ſix Cows, 22 *July*, 1690.

The taking of *Waterford*, 25 *July*, 1690.

A Battel gain'd in *Scotland* under the Command of General *Mackay*, againſt the Lord *Dundee*, the Chief of the Rebels, who was kill'd in the Action, 28 *July*, 1690.

Towgheall ſurrenders, 1 *Aug.* 1690.

The King's Perſon very much expos'd during the whole Siege of *Limerick*, *Aug.* 1690

The King embarks at *Duncannon* to return to *England*, 5 *Sept.* 1690. He arrives the 10th at *Kenſington*.

An *Engliſh* Squadron comes before *Cork*, under the Command of the Earl of *Marlborough*, 23 *Sept.* 1690.

The taking of *Cork*, 28 *Sept.* 1690. The Duke of *Grafton* there receives a Wound, of which he dies the 9th of the Month following.

The

The Enemy abandon the Town of *Kinſale*, 9 *Octob.* 1690. The next Day, or two Days after, the old Fort is taken by Storm; and the new Fort ſurrenders on the 15th by Capitulation.

The King embarks for *Holland*, 16 *Jan.* 1691. He arrives the 20th in Sight of the Coaſt of *Goereè*: He is for eighteen Hours together in a Sloop in the midſt of the Ice, and in very great Danger; for the Sailors knew not where they were; the Fog was very thick, and the Ice hinder'd them from getting near the Shore. Mean Time, M. *Vander Poel*, Miniſter of *Goereè*, having a ſecret Preſage of the Danger his Majeſty might be in, goes to the Sea-Side, accompany'd by one Servant, carrying a large Ship-Lanthorn, and fires a Muſket ſeveral Times. The Sailors hearing this Signal, row'd that Way, and about Break of Day came near *Goereè*. Mr. *Vander Poel* comes forward upon the Ice, which cover'd the Sea-Shore, enters the Sloop, takes his Majeſty, and carries him ſafe to Land; does the ſame Service to the other Noblemen, and then intreats the King to do him the Honour to make Uſe of his Houſe: But the King finding himſelf very much fatigu'd, ſtops at the Houſe of a Peaſant, where Mr. *Vander Poel* took Care to bring all the Refreſhments that the Seaſon afforded, and Madamoiſelle *Marguerite Vander*

der Poel, his Daughter, had the Honour to wait upon the King. Some of the Noblemen wou'd fain have given them ſome handfuls of Guineas; but Mr. *Vander Poel* and his Daughter handſomely refus'd 'em, giving them to underſtand, 'twas only out of pure Zeal and ſincere Affection that they had done his Majeſty this Service: And this Miniſter gave yet farther Marks of that Zeal, by getting Seamen of *Goereé* to carry the King to *Oranje Polder*, where he happily landed.

Dr. *John Tillotſon*, Dean of St. *Paul's*, made Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, 25 *April*, 1691.

Dr. *Sharp*, who had been under Perſecution in the laſt Reign, made Archbiſhop of *York*, 9 *May*, 1691.

The Caſtle of *Baltimore* ſurrenders, 8 *June*, 1691.

The taking of *Engliſh Athlone*, 20 *June*, 1691.

The taking of *Iriſh Athlone*, 30 *June*, 1691.

The Battel of *Agrim* won by General *Ginckle* * againſt St. *Ruth*, who commanded the Enemies Army, and who was kill'd with a Cannon-Shot, 12 *July*, 1691.

Gallway ſurrenders.

The Town of *Limerick* inveſted, 25 *Aug.* 1691.

Slego

* Made Earl of *Athlone*.

Slego ſurrenders, 14 *Sept.* 1691.

Limerick ſends Articles of Capitulation, which are rejected, 27 *Sept.* 1691.

Limerick ſurrenders, 3 *Octob.* 1691.

The King, returning from *Holland*, lands at *Margate*, 19 *Octob.* 1691.

The Queen Dowager ſets out from *London* to return † to *Portugal*, 30 *March*, 1692.

The King embarks at *Harwich* for *Holland*, 2 *May*, 1692.

The King embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, 6 *May*, 1692.

A Manifeſto by the late King *James*, with a General Pardon, and ſome Exceptions, for which there was no Occaſion *, 16 *May*, 1692.

The *French* Fleet ſoundly beaten, burnt, || ſunk, and ſhatter'd, near the *Peninſula* of *Cherbourg*, 19 *May*, 1692.

The Lord *Sidney* made Lord-Lieutenant (or Viceroy) of *Ireland*, 25 *Auguſt*, 1692.

The King, returning from *Holland*, lands at *Yarmouth*, being drove upon that Coaſt by Tempeſts, 18 *Octob.* 1692.

Sir *John Somers* made Lord-Keeper, 25 *March*, 1693.

An

† She ſet out from *Lisbon* to come for *London*, 13 *April*, 1662.

* Before his Battle at the *Hogue*.

|| The *Sun Royal*, the biggeſt and fineſt of all the *French* Ships, periſh'd between Fire and Water.

An Act of Parliament in *Scotland*, whereby thoſe who ſhall go to *France*, or keep a Correſpondence of Letters with any Body there, are declar'd guilty of High-Treaſon, 23 *July*, 1693.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* comes to *London*, to confer with the King upon the Affairs of the War: He is receiv'd and treated as a Prince of his Rank and Merit ought, 31 *Oct.* 1693.

Mr. *Edward Ruſſel*, (afterwards created Earl of *Orford*) a Nephew of the Duke of *Bedford*, made Vice-Admiral, 7 *Nov.* 1693.

My Lord *Gallway* ſets out for *Turin*, where he goes in Quality of Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of the Duke of *Savoy*, and Lieutenant-General of the *Engliſh* Forces in *Piedmont*, 6 *Dec.* 1693.

Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, ſent by the Emperor to confer with the King upon the Operations of the next Campaign, arrives at *London*, 1 *Jan.* 1694.

The King appoints ſeven Commiſſioners to perform the Office of High-Admiral, 25 *April*, 1694.

The King embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, 6 *May*, 1694.

The Earl of *Rumney* made Maſter of the Ordnance, 8 *May*, 1694.

General *Talmaſh* dies at *Plymouth* of the Wounds he receiv'd at the Enterprize of *Breſt*, and is very much lamented, 12 *June*, 1694.

The

The Town of *Diepe* in *Normandy* bombarded, and abſolutely deſtroy'd, 12 *July*, 1694.

Havre de Grace bombarded, 16 *July*, 1694.

Dr. *Tillotſon*, Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, dying 22 *Nov.* 1694. Dr. *Thomas Teniſon*, Biſhop of *Lincoln*, is nam'd to that Archbiſhoprick, 8 *Dec.* 1694.

Mary II. Queen of *England*, dies * of the Small-Pox at *Kenſington*, 28 *Dec.* 1694. Two Days afterwards the KING was condoled by the Two Houſes of Parliament, and the next Day by the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs of *London*, &c.

The Corps of the late Queen lies in State, 21ſt, 22d, *&c.* of *Feb.* 1695, and the Funeral is perform'd with a great deal of Pomp the 5th of the Month following.

The KING being to go to *Holland*, leaves the Regency in the Hands of ſeven Lords; the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Keeper † of the Great Seal, the Keeper of the ‖ Privy-Seal, the Duke of *Devonſhire*, the Duke of *Shrewſbury*, the Earl of *Dorſet*, and my Lord *Godolphin*, 3 *May*, 1695.

The

* Aged thirty two Years and a half, wanting ſix Days.

† Sir *John Somers*.

‖ The Earl of *Pembroke*.

The KING makes my Lord † *Capel* (the Earl of *Eſſex*'s Uncle) Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, 6 *May*, 1695.

The King embarks at the *Buoy of the Nore* for *Holland*, 13 *May*, 1695.

St. *Malo* bombarded, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of *July*, 1695.

Granville bombarded, 9 *July*, 1695.

Calais bombarded, 16 *Auguſt*, 1695.

The KING returning from *Flanders*, lands at *Margate*, 10 *October*, 1695.

The KING arrives at *London*, and is receiv'd with extraordinary Teſtimonies of Affection by the People, in the midſt of Illuminations and Fire-works, and other Demonſtrations of Joy for his happy Return, and the taking of *Namur*. Several thouſands of the Inhabitants of all Qualities conducted him quite to his Palace at *Kenſington*, 11 *October*, 1695.

The KING being inform'd of a Conſpiracy againſt his Perſon, gives Orders for ſeizing the Conſpirators, whoſe Names had been given him. Ten or Eleven are taken up, 23 *Feb.* 1696. Some others, the 29th of *April*, and the 25th of *March* following, and at ſeveral other Times.

(*At the Time* * *when theſe infamous Aſſaſſins were to ſtrike the curſed Blow, the late King* James, *who had ſign'd* † *their Commiſſion,*

† Brother of the late Earl of *Eſſex*.

* 15th and 22d of *February*.

† This was prov'd.

miſſion, was at Calais *at the Head of fourteen or fifteen thouſand Men, in a readineſs to embark with that Army. God was pleas'd to blow away theſe Deſigns.)*

The Duke of *Wirtemberg* arrives from *Flanders* with the Forces under his Command, to aſſiſt *England*, in caſe *James* II. ſhould return with an Army, as he threatens to do, 11 *March*, 1696.

The KING orders by a Proclamation, that the Deliverance of his Perſon, and that of the Nation, ſhould be ſolemniz'd by a publick Thankſgiving ‖ in all the Churches in the Kingdom, 12 *March*, 1696. See the Word *Aſſociation.*

Calais bombarded, 3 *April*, 1696.

The Duke of *Ormond* made one of the King's Cabinet Council, 9 *April*, 1696.

Meſſieurs, ——— *Saranzo* and ——— *Venier*, Ambaſſadors Extraordinary from *Venice*, ſent (tho' indeed ſomewhat late) to * congratulate the KING upon his Acceſſion to the Crown, make their publick Entry, 28 *April*, 1696. They have Audience the 1ſt of *May*.

(I have hitherto mention'd only the Ambaſſadors of Spain, Holland, *and* Venice, *having forgotten, or perhaps neglected to ſet down in my Notes, the Days when the Miniſters of the other Princes or States made their Entries;*

T

‖ The 16th of the ſame Month.

* The Fruit of the *Engliſh* Fleet's being in the *Mediterranean.*

tries: But I ſhall add here, that Ambaſſadors were ſent by the Emperor, the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, *and* Morocco; *by the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire; by the Great Duke of* Tuſcany; *by the Duke of* Savoy; *by the Republick of* Genoa; *by the Governour of the* Spaniſh Netherlands, *&c. &c. &c.*

The KING leaves the Regency to the ſame Lords as held it the preceding Year, 1 *May*, 1696.

The KING embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, 5 *May*, 1696.

The KING lands at *Margate*, after the Campaign in *Flanders*, 26 *Septemb.* 1696.

The KING names the Earl of *Pembroke*, Viſcount *Villers*, and Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, for his Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries at the approaching Treaty of *Ryſwick*, 12 *Decemb.* 1696.

The Sentence pronounc'd upon Sir *John Fenwick* by the Houſe of Commons, is confirm'd by the Houſe of Lords, 23 *Decemb.* 1696. He is beheaded * the 28th of *Jan.* following.

(*Sir* John Fenwick *was the ninth, and hitherto the laſt that has been executed for the Conſpiracy above-mention'd: The other eight were* Robert Charnock, Edward King, Thomas Keys, *Sir* John Friend, *Sir*

* This was a Favour; the other eight were hang'd, drawn, and quarter'd.

Sir William Parkins, *Major* Lowick, *Brigadier* Rookwood, *and* ———Cramburn. *Captain* Knightley *confeſs'd his Crime, and* Peter Cook *was convicted; but neither of them have yet been executed, and 'tis the general Opinion they never will be. The* KING *ſhow'd wonderful Moderation and Clemency in the whole Courſe of this Affair. And immediately after this Conſpiracy was diſcover'd, the two Houſes of Parliament gave his Majeſty all imaginable Teſtimonies of Zeal for his Service. They made the Aſſociations, * which every body is acquainted with, and were imitated therein by all the Bodies or Societies in the Kingdom.)*

The Marqueſs † of *Wincheſter*, the Earl of *Galway*, and Viſcount *Villers* ‖, nam'd by the King, to execute the Office of Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, 6 *February*, 1697.

The Earl of *Dorſet* voluntarily reſigns his Place of Chamberlain of the Houſehold, and the King gives it to the Earl of *Sunderland*, 19 *April*, 1697.

In this Month (April, 1697) *there appear'd two Manifeſtoes by the late King* James, *without Dates: One addreſs'd to the Catholick, the other to the Proteſtant Princes. Theſe Manifeſtoes contain'd the Reaſons for*

* See the Word Aſſociation.

† The eldeſt Son of the Duke of *Bolton*.

‖ One of the Ambaſſadors and Plenipotentiaries for the Treaty of Peace negotiated at *Ryſwick*, ſince Earl of *Jerſey*.

which he pretends it is the Intereſt of the former, and Juſtice in all, to reſtore him to the Throne of England, *&c. No body gave any Manner of Attention to theſe Papers, any farther than to wonder how People in their Senſes ſhould be capable of producing them.*

The KING leaves the Regency to nine Lords, to wit, the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Keeper of the Great Seal, the Keeper of the Privy-Seal, the Dukes of *Devonſhire* and * *Shrewsbury*, the Earls of *Sunderland* †, *Dorſet*, *Rumney*, and *Orford*, 22 *April*, 1697.

Sir *John Somers*, Lord-Keeper, is made Chancellor, 27 *April*, 1697.

The KING embarks at *Margate* for *Holland*, accompany'd by the Earl of *Pembroke*, the firſt Plenipotentiary for *England*, to aſſiſt at the Conferences of the Treaty of Peace at *Ryſwick*, 26 *April*, 1697.

Sir *Joſeph Williamſon*, another of the Plenipotentiaries, embarks for *Holland*, 14 *May*, 1697.

The Manifeſtoes of the late King *James* having had no Effect, that Prince publiſhes a Proteſtation, addreſs'd to all Kings, Sovereigns, and other States of *Europe*, againſt any Treaty of Peace made without his Participation. This Proteſtation, a Piece no leſs unworthy of Attention than his Manifeſtoes, was ſpread about *London*,

* Steward of the King's Houſhold.
† Secretary of State.

London, in the Month of *July*, 1697. A few Days after came the agreeable News of a Peace juſt upon the Point of being concluded; a Peace ſu'd for by the Moſt Chriſtian King, and treated by the ſecret Negotiations of the Earl of *Portland* and the Mareſchal *de Bouflers*. This News was confirm'd here by the *London-Gazette* of *Thurſday*, 5 *Auguſt*, 1697.

This Day, *Tueſday* the 14th (24th) of *September*, 1697, Mr. *Prior*, Secretary to the *Engliſh* Plenipotentiaries, brought to the Lords Regents the good News of the Peace being ſign'd at *Ryſwick*, the 10th (20th) of the preſent Month, between *England*, *Spain*, *Holland*, and *France*.

RICHMOND.] A fine Village upon the *Thames*, ſeven Miles above *London*. Here *Henry* VII. built a Caſtle, at which he dy'd ſome time afterwards: His Grandaughter *Elizabeth* dy'd there alſo. A great many *Londoners* go to breathe the Air of *Richmond* for their Health; they alſo go to *Greenwich*, *Hampſtead*, *Highgate*, *Clapham*, *Wandſworth*, *Putney*, *Chelſea*, *Kenſington*, *Iſlington*, *Hammerſmith*, and moſt of the Villages near *London*. There is another *Richmond*, which is a little Town upon the *Swale* * in *Yorkſhire*. The Curious do not forget to viſit the

* They have a ſort of Veneration for this River, becauſe there is a Tradition, that *Paulinus*, the firſt Archbiſhop of *York*, baptiz'd a thouſand Perſons therein in one Day.

Entrance of a Cavern here, which they ſay goes under the River, and ſo quite to the Village of *Burnham*, two Miles off.

ROCHESTER,] ‖ (a Biſhoprick in the County of *Kent*) is a long ſtraggling City, dirty, and ill-built; but its Bridge upon the *Medway* is finer than that of *London*. Perhaps it might not be ſo difficult to build it, becauſe it is ſomewhat ſhorter. You ſee at *Rocheſter* very great Ruins of a Caſtle built by the Conqueror.

ROYAL SOCIETY.] In the *Reign* of *Cromwell* there was form'd at *London* a Society of *Curioſi*, who met * upon certain Days, to confer upon divers Subjects relating to the Arts and Sciences. *Charles* II. being got into the Saddle again, favour'd that Society, declar'd himſelf the Head and Protector thereof, and granted it ſeveral Privileges (22 *April*, 1663.) It is now known by the Name of the Royal Society of † *London*. The Number of the Academicks is not fix'd; and, I believe, including Strangers, it may be now an hundred and forty. All new Members are choſen by Scrutiny: They muſt pay forty Shillings at their Entrance, and thirteen Shillings a Quarter; ſo that, without reck'ning the Entrance-Money, if the Society were paid only by

‖ *Roffa*, *Ruffa*, *Rutupiæ*.

* In the College of *Wadham*, now in that of *Greſham*.

† There is another at *Oxford*, and one at *Dublin*.

by an hundred and thirty of its Members, it would receive about four thousand five hundred Livres *Tournois per Annum.* If for no other Reason but this, it would be prudently done of them not to fix the Number of their Members. There are some malicious Rogues who give out, that this Society neither does nor talks of any Thing but Trifles, and that they chuse all the Blockheads that have a Mind to be of the Brotherhood, provided they will but pay the Shillings: But they don't do well to talk at this Rate; for this most illustrious Academy, as others assure us, admits none but Virtuosi of the first Order, none but Geniusses of the highest Sublimity, none but the very Quintessence of Philosophers: Such Scholars as, in a Word, are the very Choice, the Flower, and the Cream of all the Scholars in the Universe: For a Proof of this, and to put Detraction to eternal Silence, you need only read the Journals which the Society publishes, under the Title of *Philosophical Transactions*, which consists of nothing but surprizing and miraculous Things, without reckoning the Useful and the Necessary. See *the Arms of the Royal Society.*

" Among the several Rarities which " are shown in the Gallery of the Col- " lege of the *Royal Society*, I shall only " mention two living Animals which I

" ſaw there a few Days ago; the *Opoſon*,
" and the famous *Rattle-Snake*. The *O-*
" *poſon* is of the Bigneſs of a Pig of a
" Fortnight old, and its long, thick, rough
" grey Hair is not unlike that of a Badger:
" Its Tail is round, hard, ſleek, and mark'd
" with little white Spots upon a brown
" Ground: This he wraps round any
" Thing that he lights of, and holds it
" ſo faſt with it, that he can hang by it,
" without Fear: His Toes are ſeparated
" like thoſe of a Bird, bare, and of a
" bright Carnation Colour. This Animal,
" which comes from *Virginia*, eats any
" Thing they give him, and is very in-
" offenſive, tho' it is not ſafe to put your
" Fingers too near his Mouth, unleſs
" you are familiar with him. What is
" moſt ſingular in him, and which is
" common both to Male and Female, is
" a Hole under his Belly, big enough to
" put your Hand into, in which he puts
" his young ones to keep them warm.
" This opening does not appear, becauſe
" it draws cloſe like a Purſe, and is co-
" ver'd with Hair; but you eaſily find
" it when you look for it.

" The *Rattle-Snake* is four Foot long,
" (ſome are much bigger) its Body about
" the Middle is much of a Bigneſs with
" a Man's Wriſt, of a mix'd Colour, be-
" tween grey, green, and yellow, ſtreak'd
" and agreeably mark'd with round and

" Lozenge-

" Lozenge-ſhap'd Spots. Whereas the " *Opoſon* will eat any Thing, this Ser- " pent, for above nine Months that it has " left *Carolina*, its native Country, has " not been obſerv'd either to eat or " drink. It is the moſt venomous of all " Serpents: It has two long ſharp Teeth " turning inwards upon its upper Jaw, " but none at all upon the under one. " The End of its Tail is much of the " Length and Breadth of a Man's Thumb, " but not ſo thick; and if you give it " the leaſt Touch, it will make the ſame " Noiſe as five or ſix little Bits of Lead " would do in a Caſe of hard dry Vel- " lum.

* *SALISBURY*,] (a Biſhoprick, and the Capital of *Wiltſhire*) is one of the prettieſt Towns in *England*. It is ſituated in a vaſt † and even Plain, where you ſee neither Stones nor Trees, nor any Thing elſe but a ſhort Graſs, which makes it as ſmooth as Velvet. The Houſes are neatly built, the Streets broad, and almoſt all of them water'd with a clear running Stream. The Cathedral-Church is one of the biggeſt, compleateſt, and fineſt in the whole Kingdom. They never fail to tell thoſe that come to ſee it, that it has as many Doors as there are Months,

as

* *Sarisberia*, *Sorviodunum*.

† It is about forty Miles in Circuit.

as many Windows as there are Days, and as many Pillars as there are Hours * in the Year. The Pyramid is high and bold. This Edifice was begun by Bishop *Richard Poor*, and finish'd forty Years afterwards by *Giles* † *de Bridport*, in the Year 1258. Six Miles from *Salisbury*, in the Plain, is a Rarity (call'd *Stonehenge*) which it is worth a Man's while to go a great Journey to see. It is a tripple Row, laid in a kind of Oval, of huge massy Stones, confusedly heap'd one upon the other, so that it is impossible to conceive, either that they grew there, or that they were brought thither, or what Use they could be design'd for. This has given Occasion to abundance of Enquiries, and to very long Dissertations, and after all we are just as wise as we were before. Some of these Stones are 28 Foot long, and 7 broad; they are neither quite rough, nor yet hewn so as to discover any Traces of the Hammer. Among those that are in Diforder, ‖ there are some which are standing, with another great Stone resting its two Ends cross-wise upon them. (*The* Pierre-levée *of* Poictiers *is sixty Foot round, and rests upon five other Stones, tho' in this Case too no*

* 8760.

† *Ægidius*, another Bishop.

‖ The Country People magnify the Wonder, by saying, that no Body has ever yet been able to count them.

no Body can tell either how or wherefore.) *Wilton*, formerly the Capital of this County, which ſtill bears its † Name, is but two Leagues from *Saliſbury*. Strangers, that go to ſee the Rarities of the Country, ſhould not omit to viſit the Earl of *Pembroke*'s fine Houſe; it is magnificently furniſh'd, and every Thing about it is admirable; the Canal, the Gardens, the Fountains, the Avenues, the Situation, all are fine.

SALUTATION.] The People of *England* when they meet, never ſalute one another, otherwiſe than by giving one another their Hands, and ſhaking them heartily; they no more dream of pulling off their Hats, than the Women do of pulling off their Headcloths.

SAVOY.] When *Peter* Earl of *Savoy*, ſirnam'd, *The Little Charlemain*, grown weary of being a Churchman, reſolv'd to reſume the Sword, he went over to * *England*, and had divers great Employments in the Court of *Henry* III. He then built the Palace which is ſtill call'd the *Savoy*. This Palace is going to Ruin. See *Jeſuits*.

SCHOOLS.] A certain *Engliſh* Doctor, ſpeaking of ſome Schools at *London*, and magnifying them to the Skies, ſays, that theſe

† *Wiltſhire.*
* In 1241.

theſe Schools in *France* would paſs for Colleges: And what of all that? In *France* we ſpeak *French*; and in *French* we give the Name of College to any Houſe where there are ſeveral Maſters and Profeſſors that teach the Languages, †Philoſophy, and polite Literature. If when the *Engliſh* adopted our Word *College*, they either narrowed or enlarg'd its Signification, that, in my Opinion, does not at all affect the Uſe we make of it. Let them talk *Engliſh* in *England*, and let every Man talk his own Language in his own Country: 'Tis a good Jeſt, indeed, that the *French* Word *College* ſhould, in an *Engliſhman*'s Opinion, ſound too great, becauſe in his * Language he uſes the ſame Word in a Meaning ſomewhat different: But thus it happens every Moment that People diſpute very hard about Words, imagining all the while that they are diſputing about Things. The Doctor therefore ſhould not have ſaid that an *Engliſh* School would paſs for a College in *France*; for this *would paſs* is juſt as much as nothing at all. He ſhould have ſaid, that there are in *England* certain Places appointed for the Inſtruction

† See *College*.

* There is the like Diſpute about the Word *Marchand*; for becauſe the *Engliſh* call no Body a *Merchant* but Wholeſale Dealers, they can't bear that we ſhould give the Name of *Marchands* to Retailers, who are call'd ſo in our Language.

Inſtruction of Youth, to which they give the Name of *School*, and which are known in *France* by that of *College*. The City of *London*, and all Parts of *England*, have abundance of Schools, many of which being founded and maintain'd by pious and charitable Perſons, the Youth are taught in them *gratis*. There are ſome which are only for 20, 30, or 40 Scholars. The Number of theſe Schools, and the Opportunity which Parents have of ſending their Children to them, has been the Occaſion that there is hardly any Peaſant in *England* but what at leaſt can read and write. The *French* have ſet up ſeveral great Schools both at *London* and in the Countries near it. The *Engliſh* have this particular Advantage in putting their Children to theſe latter, that beſides all the Things that are taught in other Schools, they here learn the *French* Tongue.

SCOTLAND.] I ſhall here ſay ſomething of *Scotland*, that Country being contiguous to *England*, both making but one Iſland, and being under the Obedience of one Maſter. The frequent Converſation I have had with ſeveral Perſons of that Nation, gave me an Opportunity of informing my ſelf of many Things relating to it. I fill'd my Note-Book confuſedly with all they told me, and I ſhall here ſubjoin an Extract thereof, in

as few Words as poſſible, without tying my ſelf to any Method. What the ancient Language of the Country call *Drum-Albin*, that is to ſay the *Back* or *Mountains of Scotland*, is inhabited by a People half barbarous, in Compariſon of the others, that have civiliz'd themſelves by their Travels, and by their Commerce with *France* and *England*. Theſe are courteous, good-natur'd, and know how to live as well as any Nation in the World. They are reckon'd Men of Wit, nay, and more ſubtle and cunning than their Neighbours, and very capable of the Sciences. The others are not inferior to them in Strength, Boldneſs, or Courage; but then they are meer Savages. A Kind of Scarf of ſeveral Colours, carry'd between the Legs, and ſo over one Shoulder, and ſometimes over both, leaving the reſt of their Body naked, is their uſual * Habit. Theſe People are cruel, revengeful; living by Fiſhing, Hunting, and Plunder. They call themſelves Chriſtians, tho' they have nothing but the Name; for whether they love the Pope, or hate the Pope, there is nothing but Ignorance, and extravagant Fancies, and Superſtitions among them. The Country is juſt like the Inhabitants. Tho' the

* In War they wear a Head-piece, a Coat of Mail, a Sword, a Half-Pike, and a Bow and Arrows.

the whole Climate is far in the North, and many Parts of it are cold, mountainous, and barren, there are nevertheleſs in *Scotland* ſome very fruitful Provinces, that are favour'd with a milder Air. Almoſt in all Parts its Rivers are very full of Fiſh, and abound particularly in Salmon. They have all Sorts of Game and Veniſon; and I do not think that *England* it ſelf has any Thing which is not among them in their fruitful Spots, either by * Cultivation or Nature. In the Mountains there are wild Horſes, that are indeed ſmall, but fierce and vigorous. The Way to catch them, is to ſend a few tame Horſes among them, that are taught on Purpoſe, to draw them into their Company. The Dogs in *Scotland* are very much cry'd up, both for their great Courage, and for the extraordinary Sagacity of their Scent. There is ſomething that ſeems fabulous in what they tell you of thoſe that are puſh'd on by ſo violent an Inſtinct againſt Thieves, and purſue them with ſo much Heat and Succeſs: And yet it is certain, the Magiſtrate authorizes the Uſe of them; and it is ordain'd by Law, that all Chambers and all Cloſets ſhall be open to theſe Miniſters of divine Juſtice. *Nullus perturbet aut impediat*

* Corn growt but in two Parts of *Scotland*.

pediat Canem || *traſſantem, aut homines traſſentes cum ipſo, ad ſequendum Latrones, aut ad capiendum Malefactores:* Theſe are the very Words of the Law.

In ſome Rivers, and particularly in the *Dee*, and the *Done*, they fiſh up certain large Shells, which breed Pearls, whoſe Roundneſs, Bigneſs, and Colour, may often vie with thoſe of the Orient. The ſame Species of Fiſh, or Shell, is alſo found in clear running Waters, nay, and in thoſe which are not ſo. The Fiſh of theſe latter is delicate Meat, but their Pearl has no Beauty: On the contrary, the Fiſh is not good in the others, but their Pearls are extreamly beautiful. In ſome Mountains of the *North* there are great Quarries of white Marble, which is fine, and capable of a very good Poliſh. This is a very *ſingular* Thing, for ſuch Marble is uſually found only in hot Countries.

The fatal Chair * which I have mention'd before, wherein our Kings are ſeated when they are crown'd, and which was formerly uſed at the Inauguration of the Kings of *Scotland*, was at the famous Monaſtery of *Scona*, upon the *Tay*, the Place where that Ceremony was perform'd.

Edin-

|| A Word latiniz'd from the old Verb *Traſſer*, or *Tracer*, which in *French* formerly ſignify'd to follow by the Track. This Sort of Dogs are generally Red, and ſpotted with Black, or elſe Black, and ſpotted with Red.

* See Chair.

Edinburgh, in the Province of *Landen*, is the Capital of the Kingdom. This City ſtands in Length upon a Ground that riſes continually, from *Eaſt* to *Weſt*, for the Space of half a League. One great Street runs from the Top to the Bottom of this Riſing, broader in ſome Parts than in others. To the Right and Left are only little narrow obſcure Streets, which on each Side fall down into two very low Vallies. The whole was formerly ſurrounded by a tolerable good Wall flank'd with ſeveral Towers, but that is now almoſt wholly deſtroy'd. The great Street, which is the moſt conſiderable Part of the City, has the Royal Palace † at the Bottom, towards the *Eaſt*, and the ancient Caſtle to the *Weſt*, towards the Sea. The firſt of theſe Edifices is pretty regularly built, and has a fine Park, ſo that it is fit to entertain a great Prince. The other is upon a high ſteep Rock, and is inacceſſible on every Side but from the City. It wants neither Towers, nor thick firm Walls; but its great Strengh lies in its Situation. They have given it the Name of *the Caſtle of the Virgins*, ‖ becauſe the ancient *Pict* Kings brought up their Daughters there from their Infancy, till they were marry'd. The Houſes in *Edinburgh* are all built of

U Free-

† Built by *David* I.
‖ *Caſtra Puellarum*, *Caſtra Virginum*.

Freeſtone, and commonly eight or ten Stories high, nay, there are ſeveral that are fourteen Stories. They take Care to make the Stairs as eaſy as they can; but let them be never ſo eaſy, it muſt be very inconvenient to lodge in the fourteenth Floor. The Streets are not ill pav'd, but yet very dirty: The Country is fruitful enough; the Streams clear, and not few; and the Air pure and wholſome. The Port is at *Leith*, a Mile from the Town: Though it is no ill Harbour, the Trade of *Edinburgh* is not very conſiderable.

I have often, at *London*, diſcours'd with a curious and learned Man, who was born at *Pomona*, * the biggeſt of the Iſles call'd the *Orcades*. He was brought up there to the Age of ſixteen Years, and has made two Voyages thither ſince that Time. He is alſo acquainted with ſeveral of the *Hebrides*, which are thoſe other Iſlands which are to the Weſt of *Scotland*, and can talk very pertinently of them. The Cold is ſo ſevere in all the *Orcades*, and particularly, as you may well imagine, in thoſe that are moſt to the North, that you muſt not expect to find any other Grain there but Barly and Oats. *Pomona* has a kind of a little City, and twelve or thirteen Villages. The City is call'd *Kir-*

* Or *Pomonia*; it lies in the Latitude of 59 Degrees, and ſome Minutes.

Kirkua, † by Corruption from *Cracoviaca*, which was the Name given it by the *Danes* when they built it. There are two Houſes of Diſtinction in this Town, the King's Palace, and the Biſhop's. The Lead which is dug out of the Mines of this Iſland, is very good. It is very ſtrange, that the Inhabitants ſhould be ſo lazy, as not to have a ſingle Tree in the whole Iſland, nay, nor in the other one and thirty, or two and thirty Iſlands that are reckon'd among the *Orcades*. This is merely thro' their Negligence; for, ſince great Trunks of Trees are frequently found in the Earth, it is beyond all Doubt, there were formerly a great many in thoſe Parts. Theſe Iſlands being thus bare in ſo Northerly a Climate, you may imagine how dreadful cold it muſt be, and how much expos'd to the Violence of the Winds. Of the 33 *Orcades*, ‖ there are but 13 inhabited: The others are either mere Rocks, and abſolutely barren, or ſo ſmall as not to afford Subſiſtance to a ſingle Family. The Soil of the beſt of theſe Iſlands, is in ſome Places very good for Paſturage; and, accordingly, they breed all manner of Cattle; the Fleſh of which, together with Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, Wild-fowl, Fiſh, and a little

† The *Engliſh* call it *Kirkwal*.

‖ *Pliny* reckons 40; others 30, 31, and 32, *&c.* My Author reckons 33, with *Paul Oroſius*.

Bread, or a few Oat-cakes, is the uſual Food of the Inhabitants. Their Language is neither *Engliſh*, nor *Iriſh*, but a Corruption of the old *Gothic*. They are ſound, ſober, and long-liv'd. Perhaps, their Sobriety would not be ſo great, if inſtead of their rot-gut Beer, or Whey, or their Meat-Broths, which they drink to quench their Thirſt, they had our good Wines. There are many People in the World that are ſober like them, upon Force. Be this as 'twill, I am told they live with very few Diſtempers, and die according to Form, without Doctors. Like the Iſlanders of *Scotland*, they love odd ſtriped Stuffs, eſpecially thoſe that are mix'd with Red, Yellow, and Blue. Their Beds are nothing but Mats of Furze and Moſs, and they manage this ſo cleverly, that they lie ſoft enough. They affect to live * like Beaſts, like *Diogenes*, and laugh at the Delicacies of thoſe who upbraid them with their Ruſticity. Muſick is their great and ordinary Diverſion. They have a kind of long, narrow Guitarre, with only four Strings; theſe Strings are of Braſs, and ſometimes Silver. The Exploits of their Anceſtors, and ancient Kings,

* *Davity*, and thoſe that have copy'd after him, ſay of the *Hebrides* juſt what I have been ſaying of theſe, but very untruly; for there is a very great Difference between the Climate, Soil, and every thing elſe, of the *Hebrides* and the *Orcades*.

Kings, are more frequently the Subject of their Songs, than either Wine or Love. Theſe Iſlanders are as conceited of their ancient Pedigree, as the reſt of Mankind; but are not quite ſo much as their Neighbours of *Scotland*. Among theſe latter, there are Families that produce Genealogies for ſeveral thouſand Years, and Alliances with the greateſt Men that have ever liv'd. Formerly, ſays their *Hector. Boethius*, (deploring the many Depravations of theſe latter Ages) formerly 'twas Virtue that made our Nobility, now it is nothing but Shadow and Smoak. Now a days, in a wretched Imitation of the *Engliſh* Pride, we have chimerical Titles of Dukes and Earls, and other ſuch vain Names, invented, to feed our ridiculous Oſtentation.

Scotland has its Barons, Vicounts, Earls, Marqueſſes, and Dukes, like *England*. Theſe Noblemen are Lords, and with the Biſhops, who are ſo too, compoſe the Upper Houſe of Parliament. The *Lairds*, and Barons of the ſecond Degree, not being Lords, are, with the Knights, * the firſt of the leſſer Nobility. In this Kingdom the Sovereign Legiſlative Authority reſides as in *England*, in the Union and Conſent of the King and the two Houſes. But this, and in general, all Adminiſtra-

* *Equites Aurati.*

tion of Juſtice, is according to the ancient Laws of the Country, without any Regard or Dependance on thoſe of *England*. That is to ſay, the *Scots* have their * King, who ought to govern them according to the ancient Eſtabliſhment of the State, in the ſame Manner as if he always reſided among them, and as if there were no *England* in the World. It is not the ſame with *Ireland*, which, being a conquer'd Country, is ſubject to the Laws of the Conqueror.

The moral Lamentations of *Hector Boethius* led me into this Parentheſis. I return to our Iſlands, to add ſomething more concerning thoſe, which we call *Hebudes*, or *Hebrides*, on the Weſt of *Scotland*. Every body knows that they are reckon'd to be above three hundred; but there are many of them which are neither inhabited, nor habitable; and thoſe that are, not above twenty are of any note. Thoſe of *Skia*, and † *Harra-Lewis*, are the two biggeſt. This latter is above 40 Miles long; its Breadth is very unequal. Formerly it was call'd *Skianaka*, that is to ſay, the *Wing'd Iſland*, becauſe of its Promontories ſtretch'd out like Wings. There are Mountains

* The *Scots* have made ſeveral Attempts, in vain, to be united and incorporated with *England*, like the Principality of *Wales*; which would be of great Advantage to them upon ſeveral Accounts.

† Between the 57th and 58th Degree.

tains here cover'd with Foreſts. The flat Country has good Paſtures, and is fruitful enough: It is water'd with ſeveral Rivers, whereof five are full of Salmon. They fiſh prodigious Quantities of Herrings in its Gulphs. The Villages, and even the pretended Cities, are paltry Hamlets of no manner of Conſideration. The other Iſland which I have nam'd, takes up a whole Degree of Latitude with its Length, which ſtretches from North to South. The Southern Part is call'd *Harray*, (*Harata*) and the other Part is call'd *Lewis* (*Leogus.*) In the Middle of the Iſland there are very thick Woods, and Deer in abundance, but they are very ſmall. The Paſtures of *Harray* are mightily extoll'd; and we are told, that Sheep will live here twice as long as any where elſe. The very Mountains, two or three of which are pretty high, afford good Graſs for Cattle. In the Northern Parts of *Lewis* the Inhabitants are all Whale-fiſhers, and they catch a great many in the neighbouring Seas. To the South of *Harray* is the Iſle of *Wyſt*, (*Viſtus*) which our Geographers call *Euſt*: It is very narrow, but about thirty Miles long. They have ſeveral Lakes of freſh Water, the biggeſt whereof, within theſe few Years, is join'd to the Sea; the Flux and Reflux having at length worn away the Land that ſerv'd it for a Dyke, notwith-

ſtanding all the Inhabitants could do to prevent it. Before the Sea had mingled its Waters with thoſe of this Lake, they caught in it an excellent Fiſh, of the Size and Form of the Salmon; it had a very black Back, a Belly as white as Silver, and no Scales. Joining to the Iſle of *Viſt*, to the South, is that of *Barra*, * on the North of which is a Mountain, fruitful in good Graſs and Paſture. At the Top of this Mountain is a Spring, which produces a Stream wherein grow abundance of little Shells, which the Courſe of the Water carries into the Sea, where they become conſiderably bigger in a very little Time. *Mull*, † or *Mula*, is fruitful in Foreſts and Deer, and is cultivated only near the Sea. The little City of *Glainkanir* is a Mile from the Sea, and is reckon'd very pretty in thoſe Parts: All the Houſes are of Wood. There are two Lakes in the Iſland, and in each Lake a kind of Fort. To the Weſt, at ſome Miles Diſtant from *Mula*, is the Iſland that bears the Name of St. *Columba*, (*Columkil*, the Evangeliſt of *Scotland*:) It is one of the fruitfuleſt, tho' it is one of the leaſt. * You ſee here the Ruins of two pretty large Monaſteries, whereof *Columba* was the Founder: One was for Men, and the

* In the 57th Degree.

† Between the 56th and 57th Degree.

* It is but ſix Miles long, and one broad.

the other for Women. The Biſhop of theſe Iſlands made his Reſidence in the Firſt, where there ſtill remain ſeveral Monuments of illuſtrious Perſons. There are three among the reſt with theſe three Inſcriptions: *Tumulus Regum Scotiæ. Tumulus Regum Hiberniæ. Tumulus Regum Norvegiæ.* The Inhabitants of this Iſland affirm, that under theſe three Tombs there are eight and forty Kings of *Scotland*, four Kings of *Ireland*, and eight Kings of *Norway*. At a ſmall Diſtance, and to the South * of St. *Columb*, is the Iſle of *Tircia*, which the *Engliſh* call *Turiff*, and which is the moſt univerſally good and fruitful of all theſe Iſlands. Nay, in this there is Corn, which cannot be ſaid of above four or five others, which are more to the South. Though it is not above eight Miles long, and is very narrow, it has a Lake of very good freſh Water. The Iſle of *Jura*, which is at moſt but in the 56th Degree, may be reckon'd one of the biggeſt, but it is mountainous and barren. On the contrary, that of *Ila*, which is much of the ſame Bigneſs, and not above a Mile diſtant from it, has excellent Paſtures, and very good arable Land. It is wa-ter'd almoſt from one End to t'other by-

a

* The Iſles of St. *Columb*, and of *Turiff*, are in the ſame Degree as *Mula*.

a pretty * River, abounding mightily in Fiſh, and falling into a Gulph where they catch abundance of Herring and Salmon, each in its Seaſon. Almoſt in the Middle of this Iſland is a Lake of clear freſh Water, in which are ſeen the Ruins of the Caſtle of *Falfangama*, which was formerly the Palace of the King of theſe Iſlands. That which bears the Name of *Arren*, (*Arania*) is in the ſame Degree of Latitude with *Ila*; but its Soil is not ſo good: In the Middle are nothing but high barren Mountains; the Skirts are pretty well inhabited. The Houſes in all theſe are nothing but wretched Huts, built of Wood, Mud, and Straw; ſo that they deſerve no farther Deſcription. So many Iſles, ſo many Jargons; but in all of them a corrupted *Gothic*, mix'd with ſome *Iriſh* and *Daniſh* Words. In ſome Parts their Religion is almoſt Chriſtianity; in others, Dreams, † Chimeras, ridiculous Superſtitions, vain Imaginations, and the poor Brain of Man left to itſelf. The Food of theſe People is much the ſame with that of the Inhabitants of the other Iſlands which I have ſpoken of: I ſhall only add, that they are great Eaters of Mutton and Sea-Fowls, which they ſalt, or

* *Laya.*

† As among the Inhabitants of the Iſle of *Rona*, to the Eaſt of *Lewis*.

or dry (like moſt of their flat Fiſh) in the Fire and Sun. They dreſs or wrap themſelves up like the *Scotch* Highlanders, and have in many Reſpects the ſame Manners and Cuſtoms. Several of theſe Iſlands are haunted by prodigious Numbers of Birds, who reſort to particular Parts of them, where they lay their Eggs. Theſe Eggs are very good, and are ſometimes the greateſt Income of the Perſon that owns the Land. There is a very ſingular Kind of * Bird in the little Iſle of *Suilſkeraya*, † which is about the 59th Degree, between the North of *Lewis* and the North of *Scotland*. Theſe Birds are about the Bigneſs of a Gooſe, and their Feathers are a Sort of Wooll, not ſupported with thoſe hard Quills which are in the Feathers of all other Birds. In Spring they come to lay their Eggs in the Iſland, and ſtay there to take Care of their little ones, 'till they are able to provide for themſelves: Then they all in general go into the Sea, and do not appear again 'till next Spring. Theſe Animals are amphibious, and cannot fly. In the Mountains of theſe Iſlands, are Eagles, Hawks, and divers other Birds of Prey, as in the Mountains in the North of *Scotland*. In ſome there are wild Sheep,

* They call them *Kolkames*.

† This Iſland is abſolutely dry and barren, and has nothing but a little Moſs upon the Rocks.

Sheep, whoſe Wooll is long and harſh, and Fleſh not eatable. Others are full of Rabbits. There are three or four which are frequented by Sea-Calfs, which come for Food, and are often caught. They hunt them for their Oil and Skin. Wolves are common in all their Woods, as well as in * *Scotland*, and are extreamly voracious. There are alſo abundance of Foxes. When I ſpoke of the Iſle of *Mula*, I forgot to mention one Particular, with which I ſhall conclude this Article. At the Foot of a little Hill, two ſmall Miles from the Sea, is a Spring of running Water, out of which there come at certain Times little Balls, like Pearls in Roundneſs, Colour, and Size. Theſe Globules are not of ſo hard a Conſiſtence, but that they may eaſily be cruſh'd in the Hand; they contain a thick viſcous Humour, like the White of an Egg. As faſt as the Spring produces them, the Stream which runs from it, carries them into a Pit of Salt Water, on the Sea-Shore, which ſeems made on Purpoſe for the Generation of the Shells and Fiſh which are form'd out of them in a very little Time afterwards. This Fact is related by *Boethius*, and was confirm'd to me by the Perſon afore-mention'd,

SEA.]

* The Race of Wolves is abſolutely exterminated in *England*.

SEA.] The Kings of *England* pretend to the Dominion of the Sea † round *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the other adjacent Iſlands, quite to the Shores of the neighbouring Countries: And it is in Conformity to this Pretenſion, that Children born upon theſe Seas are declar'd Native *Engliſh*, full as much as if they were born in *London*. See the *Tower*.

SECTS.] See *Religion*.

SHIRE.] This is a *Saxon* Word, ſignifying Partition or Diviſion, and is uſed in *England* in the ſame Senſe as we uſe that of *Province* in *France*: *Somerſet-ſhire*, *Oxford-ſhire*, *Nottingham-ſhire*, &c. mean the Province of *Somerſet*, the Province of *Oxford*, &c. It was King *Alfred*, about the Year 874, that made theſe Diviſions, much as they continue at preſent.

SHREWSBURY,] (*Salopia*) is the Capital of *Shropſhire*. This City is built upon a ‖ Hill on the Left Side of the ⸸ *Severn* (which is but a ſmall River here.) *Shrewſbury* is reckon'd one of the handſomeſt and moſt populous Cities in *England*. Its Caſtle was built by *Roger de Montgomery*, in the Time of *William the Conqueror*.

SIGNS.]

† *Dominus quatuor Mariuм.*

‖ The Earth of this Hill is red almoſt in all Parts.

⸸ The *Severn* makes a Peninſula of the Hill. You croſs it in two Places over two fine Bridges.

Signs.] By a Decree *de Police*, the Signs at *Paris* muſt be ſmall, and not too far advanc'd from the Houſes. At *London* they are commonly very large, and ſtutt out ſo far, that in ſome narrow Streets they touch one another; nay, and run croſs almoſt quite to the other Side. They are generally adorn'd with Carving and Gilding; and there are ſeveral that, with the Branches of Iron which ſupport them, coſt above a hundred Guineas. They ſeldom write upon the Sign the Name of the Thing repreſented in it; ſo that here is no need of *Moliere*'s Inſpector: But this does not at all pleaſe the *Germans*, and other travelling Strangers, becauſe for want of the Things being ſo nam'd, they have not an Opportunity of Learning their Names in *Engliſh*, as they ſtrole along the Streets. Out of *London*, and particularly in Villages, the Signs of Inns are ſuſpended in the Middle of a great wooden Portal, which may be look'd upon as a Kind of triumphal Arch, *to the Honour of* Bacchus.

Silk.] King *James* I. planted Mulberry-Trees in *England*, in order to breed Silk-worms there; but the Project did not ſucceed: Nay, the Merchants would have been ſorry if it had, becauſe it would have been a Prejudice to their Commerce. The *Engliſh* Silk Stockings are one of its famous Merchandizes.

Soap.]

SOAP.] At *London*, and in all other Parts of the Country where they do not burn Wood, they do not make Lye. All their Linnen, coarſe and fine, is waſh'd with Soap. When you are in a Place where the Linnen can be rinc'd in any large Water, the Stink of the black Soap is almoſt all clear'd away.

SOMERSET-HOUSE.] I have ſaid before, that this Palace belongs to the King. *Edward* Duke of *Somerſet*, Uncle to *Edward* VI. and Protector of the Kingdom, built it in 1549, not without great murmuring among the People, who did not approve the Expence requir'd in ſo ſtately a * Building. This Houſe is low, and built in that which was then the *Italian* Manner, by Architects ſent for from *Italy*. There is a pretty deal of Symmetry in it, and ſomething uncommon. The Queen Dowager liv'd there. At preſent it is poſſeſs'd only by ſome of her † Officers. The Front of this Palace, a very ſlight Piece of Work, is oppoſite to the Houſes of Shopkeepers, and has Shops adjoining to both Sides.

SOUTH-

* *Entre les Aveugles les Borgnes ſont Rois*; *among blind Men, he that has one Eye is a King*: In thoſe Times this Palace was ſomething very extraordinary.

† The Queen Dowager has her Houſhold, as when ſhe was in *England*. Moſt of her Officers continue at *London*, where they receive the ſame Wages as if they were actually in the Service of that Princeſs.

SOUTHWARK] (in the County of * *Surrey*) is the Name of that Part of *London* which is on the Right Side of the *Thames*, at the End and on the other Side of the Bridge. Part of this Suburb is in the Lord-Mayor's Juriſdiction. It ſends two Members to Parliament, beſides the four choſen by the City of *London*.

SPORTS AND DIVERSIONS.] Beſides the Sports and Diverſions common to moſt other *European* Nations, as Tennis, Billiards, Cheſs, Tick-tack, Dancing, Plays, *&c.* the *Engliſh* have ſome which are particular to them, or at leaſt which they love and uſe more than any other People. Cock-fighting is a Royal Pleaſure in *England*. Their Combates between Bulls and Dogs, Bears and Dogs, and ſometimes Bulls and Bears, are not Battels to Death, as thoſe of Cocks: Any Thing that looks like Fighting, is delicious to an *Engliſhman*. If two little Boys quarrel in the Street, the Paſſengers ſtop, make a Ring round them in a Moment, and ſet them againſt one another, that they may come to Fiſticuffs. When 'tis come to a Fight, each pulls † off his Neckcloth and his Waſtcoat, and give them to hold to ſome of the Standers-by; then they begin to brandiſh their Fiſts in the Air; the

* *London* is in the County of *Middleſex*.

† Some will ſtrip themſelves naked quite to their Waſtes.

the Blows are aim'd all at the Face, they kick one another's Shins, they tug one another by the Hair, *&c.* He that has got the other down, may give him one Blow or two before he riſes, but no more; and let the Boy get up ever ſo often, the other is oblig'd to box him again as often as he requires it. During the Fight, the Ring of By-ſtanders encourage the Combatants with great Delight of Heart, and never part them, while they fight according to the Rules: And theſe By-ſtanders are not only other Boys, Porters, and Rabble, but all Sorts of Men of Faſhion; ſome thruſting by the Mob, that they may ſee plain, others getting upon Stalls; and all would hire Places, if Scaffolds could be built in a Moment. The Father and Mother of the Boys let them fight on as well as the reſt, and hearten him that gives Ground, or has the Worſt. Theſe Combats are leſs frequent among grown Men than Children, but they are not rare. If a Coachman has a Diſpute about his Fare with a Gentleman that has hired him, and the Gentleman offers to fight him to decide the Quarrel, the Coach-man conſents with all his Heart: The Gentleman pulls off his Sword, lays it in ſome Shop, with his Cane, Gloves, and Cravat, and boxes in the ſame Manner as I have deſcrib'd above. If the Coachman is found-

ly drubb'd, which happens almoſt always, * that goes for Payment; but if he is the *Beator*, the *Beatee* muſt pay the Money about which they quarrell'd. I once ſaw the late Duke of *Grafton* at Fiſticuffs, in the open † Street, with ſuch a Fellow, whom he lamb'd moſt horribly. In *France* we puniſh ſuch Raſcals with our Cane, and ſometimes with the flat of our Sword; but in *England* this is never practis'd; they uſe neither Sword nor Stick againſt a Man that is unarm'd; and if an unfortunate Stranger (for an *Engliſhman* would never take it into his Head) ſhould draw his Sword upon one that had none, he'd have a hundred People upon him in a Moment, that would, perhaps, lay him ſo flat he would hardly ever get up again till the Reſurrection. Wreſtling too is one of the Diverſions of the *Engliſh*, eſpecially in the Northern Counties. (*See what I have ſaid of their* Races *and* Plays.) Ringing of Bells is one of their great Delights, eſpecially in the Country: They have a particular Way of doing this; but their Chimes cannot be reckon'd ſo much as of the ſame Kind with thoſe of *Holland* and the *Low Countries*. In Winter *Foot-balls*

* A Gentleman ſeldom expoſes himſelf to ſuch a Battel, without he is ſure he's ſtrongeſt.

† In the very wideſt Part of the *Strand*. The Duke of *Grafton* was big and extreamly robuſt. He had hid his blue Ribband before he took the Coach, ſo that the Coachman did not know him.

balls is a useful and charming Exercise: It is a Leather Ball about as big as one's Head, fill'd with Wind: This is kick'd about from one to t'other in the Streets, by him that can get at it, and that is all the Art of it. Setting up a Cock in some open Place, and knocking it down with a Stick, at forty or fifty Paces Distance, is another Sport that affords no little Pleasure; but this Diversion is confin'd to a certain Season; as is also the Dancing of the Milk-Maids, the playing with Balls, which the Girls toss from one to t'other, and divers other petty Exercises. On the first of *May*, and the five and six Days following, all the pretty young Country Girls that serve the Town with Milk, dress themselves up very neatly, and borrow abundance of Silver Plate, whereof they make a Pyramid, which they adorn with Ribbands and Flowers, and carry upon their Heads, instead of their common Milk-Pails. In this Equipage, accompany'd by some of their Fellow Milk-Maids, and a Bagpipe, or Fiddle, they go from Door to Door, dancing before the Houses of their Customers, in the midst of Boys and Girls that follow them in Troops, and every Body gives them something. Within these few Years you should often see a Sort of Gladiators marching thro' the Streets, in their Shirts to the Waste,

their Sleeves tuck'd up, Sword in Hand, and preceded by a Drum, to gather Spectators. They gave so much a Head to see the Fight, which was with cutting Swords, and a Kind of Buckler for Defence. The Edge of the Sword was a little blunted, and the Care of the Prize-fighters was not so much to avoid wounding one another, as to avoid doing it dangerously: Nevertheless, as they were oblig'd to fight 'till some Blood was shed, without which no Body would give a Farthing for the Show, they were sometimes forc'd to play a little ruffly. I once saw a much deeper and longer Cut given than was intended. These Fights are become very rare within these eight or ten Years. Apprentices, and all Boys of that Degree, are never without their *Cudgels*, with which they fight something like the Fellows before-mention'd, only that the Cudgel is nothing but a Stick; and that a little Wicker Basket, which covers the Handle of the Stick, like the Guard of a *Spanish* Sword, serves the Combatant, instead of defensive Arms.

SQUARES.] The *Squares* that are in *London*, or rather in the Suburbs, take up so much Ground, that if it was all put together, there would be Room enough to build a great City. These Squares are all inclos'd with Rails, to keep the Coaches from crossing them.

The

The principal are thoſe of *Lincolns-Inn-Fields*, *Moor-Fields*, *Southampton*, or *Bloomſbury*, St. *James*'s, *Covent-Garden*, *Soho*, ‖ *Red-Lyon*, *Golden-Square*, and *Leiceſter-Fields*.

SQUIRES.] See Nobility.

STATUES.] There are Statues * of ſeveral Kings in the Niches round the Inſide of the *Royal Exchange*, and upon the Front without. That † of *Charles* II. which is in the Middle of the Court, was carv'd by the famous *Gibbons*. There are two ‖ others of the ſame King; one Equeſtrial, and moſt furiouſly ugly, in *Stocks-Market*, and the other in *Soho-Square*. This latter is ſurrounded with the Repreſentations of the four principal Rivers in *England*: The *Thames*, the *Severn*, the *Trent*, and the *Humber*. Good Judges do not at all admire the Copper * Statue of *Charles* I. facing the Palace of *White-hall*; but the People imagine it is one of the fineſt Pieces of Workmanſhip that ever was perform'd. *James* II. did † alſo *ſtatuize* himſelf in Copper, in one of the Courts of *White-hall*. I do not know of any other Statues erected in any publick Place, unleſs it be ſome pal-

‖ Or the *Square Royal*.
* Of Stone.
† Of white Marble.
‖ Both of Stone.
* At *Charing Croſs*.
† *Jacobus Secundus Dei Gratia Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defenſor. Anno* 1686.

try Stuff, that are like nothing at all, upon two or three of the City Gates, and at the Entrance of *Guild-hall*.

Lord Steward of the King's Houshold.] This is the prime Officer of the Houſhold. He has the Inſpection of all the Domeſticks, except thoſe of the Bedchamber, the Chappel, and the Stable; and he is the chief Judge of the Crimes committed within the Verge of the Court. After the King's Death he breaks his Staff, and throws it on his Coffin, to ſhew that his Office ceaſes, and at the ſame time does the like to thoſe of all the Officers under him; but generally the new King reſtores him. The ſame Cuſtom is practis'd in *France*.

Stonehenge.] See *Salisbury*.

Strangers.] There is a Law in *Magna Charta*, that is very favourable to foreign Merchants. The common People of *France* are more kind and civil to Strangers, and bear with them better than the common People of *England*.

Sugar.] I know not what can have occaſion'd the Report or Opinion which is common in *France*, that the *Engliſh* put Sugar into every Thing they eat.

Sunday.] The *Engliſh* of all Sects, but particularly the Presbyterians, make Profeſſion of being very ſtrict Obſervers of the Sabbath Day.

I believe their Doctrine upon this Head does not differ from ours, but moſt aſſuredly

redly our Scruples are much leſs great than theirs. This appears upon a hundred Occaſions; but I have obſerv'd it particularly in the printed * Confeſſions of Perſons that are hang'd; Sabbath-breaking is the Crime the poor Wretches always begin with. If they had kill'd Father and Mother, they would not mention that Article, till after having profeſs'd how often they had broke the Sabbath. One of the good *Engliſh* Cuſtoms on the Sabbath-day, is to feaſt as nobly as poſſible, and eſpecially not to forget the Pudding. It is a common Practice, even among People of good Subſtance, to have a huge Piece of Roaſt-Beef on *Sundays*, of which they ſtuff till they can ſwallow no more, and eat the reſt cold, without any other Victuals, the other ſix Days of the Week.

TABACCO] is very much uſed in *England*. The very Women take it in abundance, particular'y in the Weſtern Counties. But why the *very* Women? What Occaſion is there for that *very*? We wonder that in certain Places it ſhould be common for Women to take Tabacco; and why ſhould we wonder at it? The Women of *Devonſhire* and *Cornwal* wonder that the Women of *Middleſex* do *not* take Tabacco: And why ſhould

* It is uſual to print them in *England*.

they wonder at it? In truth, our Wonderments are very pleaſant Things! We wonder others have not the ſame Cuſtoms that we have; and others wonder we have not the ſame Cuſtoms that they have: And, I pray, which has the beſt Ground for their Wondering? The *London* Folks are pleaſant Fellows too, for excluding the Women of *Exeter* from ſmoking upon Smoak as well as our ſelves. I would fain know by what Philoſophy, Moral or Natural, Tabacco ſhould be allow'd the Men, and forbidden the Women. Mere Fancies! Is not this perpetual Uſe of Tabacco what makes the Generality of *Engliſh* Men ſo taciturn, ſo thoughtful, and ſo melancholy? Perhaps it does; but then again, it makes profound Theologiſts, for no Men in the World will ſmoak a Pipe better than an *Engliſh* Prieſt; and ask all the World, if you are not a Judge your ſelf, and they will tell you, that the *Engliſh* Theology is the moſt profound Theology of all. What Profundities in the profound Theology of the profound Theologiſts of *England!* Ah! what a charming Thing is a profound Theology! Yes, this Word *profound* is the moſt admirable Word that can be thought of, when join'd to that of Theologiſt: Not but that for a ſaving Theology, the moſt ſimple, the moſt conciſe, the moſt eaſy, the moſt adapted to vulgar Capacities, is infinitely the

the ſafeſt and the beſt; but this is fit only for thoſe mean Souls that are for no more Theology than will juſt carry them to Heaven; it has none of the Beauties of Profundity. For the reſt, Tabacco not only breeds profound Theologiſts, but alſo begets Moral Philoſophers; witneſs the following Sonnet:

Sweet-ſmoaking Pipe, bright-glowing Stove,
Companion ſtill of my Retreat,
That doſt my gloomy Thoughts remove,
And purge my Brain with gentle Heat.

Tabacco, Charmer of my Mind,
When like the Meteor's tranſient Gleam,
Thy Subſtance gone to Air I find,
I think, alas! my Life's the ſame.

What elſe but lighted Duſt am I?
Thou ſhow'ſt me what my Fate will be:
And when thy ſinking Aſhes die,
I learn that I muſt end like thee.

TABLE.] The *Engliſh* eat * a great deal at Dinner; they reſt a while, and to it again, till they have quite ſtuff'd their Paunch. Their Supper is moderate: Gluttons at Noon, and abſtinent at Night. I always heard they were great Fleſh-eaters, and I found it true. I have known ſeveral People

* See Feaſts and Herbs.

People in *England* that never eat any Bread, and universally they eat very little: They nibble a few Crumbs, while they chew the Meat by whole Mouthfuls. Generally speaking, the *English* Tables are not delicately serv'd. There are some Noblemen that have both *French* and *English* Cooks, and these eat much after the *French* Manner: But among the middling Sort of People, (which are those I spoke of before) they have ten or twelve Sorts of common Meats, which infallibly take their Turns at their Tables, and two Dishes are their Dinners; a Pudding, for instance, and a Piece of roast Beef: Another time they will have a Piece of boil'd Beef, and then they salt it some Days beforehand, and besiege it with five or six Heaps of Cabbage, Carrots, *Turnips*, or some other Herbs or Roots, well pepper'd and salted, and swimming in Butter: A Leg of roast or boil'd * Mutton, dish'd up with the same Dainties, Fowls, Pigs, Ox-tripes, and Tongues, Rabbits, Pidgeons, all well moisten'd with Butter, without larding: Two of these Dishes, always serv'd up one after the other, make the usual Dinner of a substantial Gentleman, or wealthy Citizen. When they have boil'd Meat, there is sometimes one of the Company that will have the *Broth*; this is a kind

* Very little done.

kind of Soup with a little Oat-meal in it, and ſome Leaves of Thyme or Sage, or other ſuch ſmall Herbs. They bring up this in as many Porringers as there are People that deſire it; thoſe that pleaſe crumble a little Bread into it, and this makes a kind of *Potage*. The *Pudding* is a Diſh very difficult to be deſcrib'd, becauſe of the ſeveral Sorts there are of it; Flower, Milk, Eggs, Butter, Sugar, Suet, Marrow, Raiſins, *&c. &c.* are the moſt common Ingredients of a *Pudding*. They bake them in an Oven, they boil them with Meat, they make them fifty ſeveral Ways: BLESSED BE HE THAT INVENTED *PUDDING*, for it is a Manna that hits the Palates of all Sorts of People; a Manna, better than that of the Wilderneſs, becauſe the People are never weary of it. Ah, what an excellent Thing is an *Engliſh Pudding! To come in Pudding-time*, is as much as to ſay, to come in the moſt lucky Moment in the World. Give an *Engliſh* Man a *Pudding*, and he ſhall think it a noble Treat in any Part of the World. The Deſert they never dream of, unleſs it be a Piece of Cheeſe. Fruit is brought only to the Tables of the Great, and of a ſmall Number even among them. It would be unjuſt to take, in a rigorous Senſe, all that I have ſaid of theſe common Diſhes; for the *Engliſh* eat every thing that is produc'd naturally,

naturally, as well as any other Nation; I ſay *naturally*, in Oppoſition to the infinite Multitude of our made Diſhes; for *they* dreſs their Meat much plainer than we *do*. I have ſaid in other Parts of this Work many Things that might have been plac'd under this Head: I ſhall only add here, that thoſe *Engliſh* Men who are not acquainted with *France*, (who are indeed almoſt all) have a very falſe Idea of our Tables; whereas, we eat abundantly more delicately than they do, they firmly believe, tho' I can't conceive what has put this poor Notion into their Heads, that we are almoſt ſtarv'd in Compariſon with them. Excepting ſome few that have not always liv'd muddling in *England*, among the old *Engliſh Cuſtoms*, which Perſons of Quality, that have travell'd, have thrown aſide; belching at Table, and in all Companies whatſoever, is a thing which the *Engliſh* no more ſcruple than they do Coughing and Sneezing. This is full as ſtrange to *us*, that come from a Country where Cuſtom has ordain'd that Belching ſhould be a Privilege reſerv'd to Hogs, as it is natural and uſual among *them*. 'Tis a whimſical thing, this Cuſtom! (ſaid an *Engliſh* Friend, to whom I frankly ſaid what I write here) It ſometimes baniſhes the moſt reaſonable Things, and ſets up the moſt ridiculous. Why ſhould one abſtain

ſtain from Belching more than from Spitting, or blowing one's Noſe?

TEMPLE.] The Church of the * *Templars* ſtill ſubſiſts entire at *London*. At the Entrance, upon nine flat Tombs, you may ſee the Figures of nine Knights arm'd *Cap-a-pee*.

THAMES.] This River certainly deſerves to be reckon'd one of the moſt famous in *Europe*, tho' its Length is not very great. Its Waters are † wholeſome, and well ſtock'd with Fiſh: It waſhes a fruitful and delicious Country, and not only makes it a Preſent of its own Riches, but brings it in abundance thoſe of the whole World. As it does not wind about like a *Mæander*, but runs ſtrait from *London* into the Sea, the Sea for the ſame Reaſon mounts with eaſe quite up to ‖ *London*, and finding a broad deep Channel, will afford Water for † Ships of the biggeſt Burden. Some *Engliſh* Hiſtorians tell us, that King *James* I. in a Fit of Anger againſt the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, becauſe they refus'd to lend him a certain Sum that he requir'd of them, threaten'd to leave *London*, and to take with

* Who were exterminated at the Beginning of the XIVth Century.

† Above *London* the Tide does not diſturb them.

‖ The Tide runs almoſt to *Kingſton*, which is twenty Miles above *London* by Water (twelve by Land)

† See the *Bridge*. See *Boats*.

with him the Records and Courts of Justice. The Mayor heard him patiently, gave him Time to spend his Rage, and made the following Answer: "Your "Majesty may do what you please, and "your good City of *London* will still be "dutiful; but, Sir, She most humbly "beseeches you, that when you take "away the Records, you will not take "away the *Thames* too." If the Story is true, so be it; however, it is certain, the City of *London* could much better spare a few mouldy Parchments out of the *Tower*, than the Ships that are upon the *Thames*. This River is not apt to overflow; all the Mischief it does, when 'tis most angry, is, to run a little into the Cellars at *Westminster*, which is the lowest Spot of any Part of the Town. *England* having sometimes very sharp Winters, notwithstanding the mild Air it generally feels, we every now and then read, in the Annals, of the *Thames* being frozen two or three * Months together, and Carts being driven where Ships used to sail: But the greatest and most noted of all these Winters, was about fourteen Years ago (in 1684.) The *Thames* had a universal Bridge over it, on which there was a Fair held for two Months together.

There

* In the Years 1151, (the 15th of K. *Stephen*) 1269, (the 53d of *Henry* III.) 1565, (the 7th of *Elizabeth*) 1609, (the 6th of *James* I.) 1683, (the 34th of *Charles* II. &c.)

There were whole Streets of Shops, set out with all Manner of Things; Rope-dancers and Puppet-Shows flock'd thither from all Parts: There was Bull-baiting and Bear-baiting: Coaches drove thither, as to the Ring. Not only the People of the City, but those of all the neighbouring Countries resorted to it; and to make it memorable by something yet more particular, a whole Ox was roasted * upon it. There is hardly any River-Fish but what is caught in the *Thames*, except *Carp*, which *Burton* says, is very little or not at all known in it. The third † Year of the Reign of King *James* I. a very great Whale came within eight Miles of *London-Bridge*, and was seen by infinite Numbers of People; but it was not possible to attack her. I also find in the ‖ Annals, that a *Dolphin* was caught near the Bridge, in the fourteenth ‡ Year of *Richard* II. and that four more were taken the third ** of *Henry* V. I am apt to imagine these pretended *Dolphins* were nothing but *Porpusses*. It is but two Years †† ago since the *Gazettes* told us, there

* The 28th of *January*, 168¾.

† 1606.

‖ The same Annals speak of a Sea-Man taken above *London*, which they threw into the Water again, after having fed him six Months, in the Year 1202. They mention several other Monsters, and a Sea-Ox.

‡ 1390.

** In 1416, they saw seven, and caught four.

†† 1695, in the Month of *October*.

there was ſo prodigious a Quantity of Herrings came almoſt up to *London*, that in ſome Places they caught them with Pails. The Watermen, and all other Wits of the ſame polite Stamp, abuſe one another heartily upon the *Thames*, as ſuch Rabble do in all other Countries upon great Rivers.

THEATRES.] See *Plays*.

TOMBS.] The Tombs of the Kings are moſtly in *Weſtminſter-Abbey*. You may ſee them for a Groat or Three-pence.

TORTURE.] See *Puniſhments*, and *Peine forte et dure*.

TOWER.] The *Tower* is a Kind of Fort and State-Priſon, built * in the City of *London*, and join'd to its Walls, much like the *Baſtile* at *Paris*. Before the Invention of the new Ways of Fortification, this Place, with its Ditches, its † thick Walls, its Towers, and its Cannon, was a ſtrong Place: Now-a-days, it is nothing at all; for tho' it might, indeed, incommode the City, he that were Governor of it muſt expect to periſh in it, after having ſpit a little of his Fire, as *Sampſon* periſh'd when he deſtroy'd the *Philiſtines*. The *Regalia*, that is to ſay, all thoſe Enſigns

* Upon the Side of the *Thames*.

† One *Steven* quoted by *Rob. Barten*, ſays, that the Cement of theſe Walls was moiſten'd with the Blood of Beaſts.

signs * of Royalty which I have mention'd in the Article of the Coronation, are kept in the *Tower*: Any Body may see them all for a Shilling. The Persons that shew the chief Crown, point you to an Emerald unusually large. Some Years ago, in the Reign of *Charles* II. Colonel *Blood*, an *Irish* Gentleman, was so bold as to attempt to steal this Crown, and so cunning as to effect it: Just as he was carrying it off, and was, as he imagin'd, quite escap'd, a Diamond dropp'd from it, and was perceiv'd by some Soldiers, who were so curious as to search what he was carrying; they seiz'd him, and the whole Theft was discover'd; but the King did not look upon this Action in its blackest Colours; he only laugh'd at it, and the Colonel came off scot-free. The Records † are also kept in the *Tower*; the Leagues, and all other Treaties made with foreign Princes; the Memorials of the greatest Exploits of the *English* Nation against their Enemies, and particularly against *Scotland* and *France*; the Original of several ancient Laws; the History of the Dependence and Homages paid by *Scotland* to *England*; the Establishment of the present

* Crowns, Sceptres, Swords, Orbs, Spurs, Bracelets, Holy Ampoule, &c.

† Any Body may see them.

Government of *Ireland*; the Dominion * of *England* over her four Seas; the Claim of the Kings of *England* to the Kingdom of *France*; to the Isles of *Jersey*, *Garnsey*, *Sarke*, *Orkney*, *Man*, &c. the Franchises, Privileges, and Immunities granted by the Kings or Princes of *England* to the Towns or other Places of their Dominions, both within and without the Kingdom; the Boundaries and Limits of the Forests and Commons, which, by ancient Concession and Custom, are free for the respective Inhabitants; the Registers of several Decrees and Sentences given at divers Times, upon divers Occasions; the Foundations, Donations, Dissolutions, and Histories of Abbies, Convents, and other Ecclesiastical Communities, *&c. &c.* (See what I have said upon the Article of *Coins*.)

Town.] In *France* we give the general Name of *Ville*, to what they distinguish in *England*, into *City*, *Borough*, *Town*, or *Market-Town*: *City* always means a *Town* that has or had once a Bishoprick: *Borough* is a *Town*, that has a Mayor and Corporation: *Town*, is a † *Town* that has

a

* *Vide* Sea.

† The Word *Town* has a very great Extent in *English*, and sometimes means what we understand in *French* by *Village*; but *Cambridge*, *Nottingham*, *Ipswich*, &c. being only *Towns*, 'tis absolutely necessary sometimes to translate this Word by that of *Ville*, to answer to the Idea which we have of a *Ville*.

a Market. There are ſome Towns, and conſequently more Boroughs, that are greater than ſome Cities, and enclos'd with as good Walls.

TRADE.] See *Merchandizes.* I believe no Body is ignorant that *London* has as rich and extenſive a Commerce as any City in the World. The River that runs by *London*, bears a great floating City, and its Streets are a perpetual Fair.

TRAFFIC.] See *Trade.*

TRAINBANDS.] See *Militia.*

TREASON.] It is true, as the Gentlemen of the *French* Academy ſay in their Dictionary, that what is call'd *Crime de Léze-Majeſté* in *France*, is call'd *High-Treaſon* in *England*: But they are deceiv'd, if they imagine thoſe two Words are reciprocal, for every Crime of *Léze-Majeſté* is *High-Treaſon*, but every *High-Treaſon* is not a Crime of *Leze-Majeſté*. By a Statute made in the Year 1351, which was the 25th of *Edward* III. and which Statute is ſtill in Being, the following Crimes are declar'd to be *High-Treaſon*: To lay any Conſpiracy by *Overt-act*, in order to carry off, impriſon, or kill either the King, Queen, their preſumptive Heir or Heireſs; to kill the Chancellor, the High-Treaſurer, or any of the Judges ſitting upon the Bench of Juſtice, and actually in the Performance of their Function; to violate, or to have Carnal

Commerce, tho' with mutual Consent, with the Queen, the King's eldest Daughter, or the Wife of the Son that is the presumptive Heir; to take Arms, and declare War against the * King; to adhere by *Overt-act* to the King's Enemies, either within or without the Kingdom; to counterfeit the King's Great or Little Seal; to clip the Coin, or counterfeit it; nay, tho' with a Metal or Alloy, full as good as that allow'd by Law. All these are call'd and esteem'd in *England* Crimes of High-Treason, tho' all of them are not Crimes of *Leze-Majesté* in *France*.

There is another Sort of Crime, which in *England* they call *Petty-Treason*. This Crime consists in one of these four Things: In the Action of a Woman † that kills her Husband; of a Child that kills his Father or Mother; of a Servant that kills his Master or Mistress; and of a Priest that kills his Bishop, or the Superior to whom he owes Obedience.

Here follows the Sentence pronounc'd upon all those that are guilty of High-Treason: *You shall be carry'd back to the Prison from whence you came, and from thence be drawn upon a Hurdle or Sledge to the Place of Execution; where you shall be*

* The Law supposes that the King reigns justly, and conformably to the Oaths which he took upon his Coronation.

† If a Husband kills his Wife, or a Father his Child, it is not *Petty-Treason*.

be hang'd by the Neck, and cut down again immediately, that your Priorities and your Entrails may be ſeparated from your Body, and burnt before your Face; your Head ſhall be ſever'd from your Body, and your Body divided into four Quarters, to be diſpos'd of according to the King's good Pleaſure; And God have Mercy upon your Soul. Women are condemn'd to be burnt alive; but theſe Puniſhments are hardly ever executed to the * Rigour. They ſeldom cut up or burn, 'till the Criminal is dead.

They call in *England* Miſpriſion of *Treaſon*, the having a Knowledge of ſome Conſpiracy of *High-Treaſon*, without diſcovering it. Thoſe who are convicted of this Crime, are by the Laws of *England* condemn'd to perpetual Impriſonment, and their Eſtates are confiſcated during their Life. Farther Pains are ſometimes added. I forgot to mention, that the Puniſhment of thoſe convicted of *Petty-Treaſon*, is, that the Men ſhall be drawn upon a Sledge and hang'd, and the Women, firſt hang'd, and then burnt.

High TREASURER.] The Lord High Treaſurer, or Superintendant of the Finances, is the Third High Officer of the Crown. This Office is now executed by Commiſſioners.

* They ſay, *Granville* was executed in *Flanders* to the Rigour of the Terms of his Sentence.

TRIALS.] The Assizes are held eight Times in a Year * at *London*, in the usual Tribunal, to judge those who have been imprison'd for any Crime. Here follows a brief Account of the Method of doing this. The Mayor of *London*, with divers great Officers of Justice, being seated upon a Bench rais'd on purpose, and cloath'd in their Judicial Habits, one of them makes a Discourse concerning the Cause of their being there assembled. Then the Prisoners are call'd one by one, or one at a time. He is brought to a † certain Place appointed for him, and one of the Officers ordering him to hold up his Hand, his Accusation is read with a loud Voice, and he is ask'd, *Whether he is* ‖ *Guilty, or not Guilty?* If the Prisoner makes no Answer, and continues obstinately dumb after the Question has been put to him twice, he is thrown into a Dungeon, and treated, as I have said, upon the Words *Peine forte & dure.* If he answers *Guilty*, (which very seldom happens) he is sent back to Prison till the Time comes for pronouncing Sentence upon him; if he says he is *not Guilty*, he

* At almost equal Distances.

† The Bar.

‖ The Question is put only in those two Words. The Indictment must be read both in Latin and English; and if the Person accus'd can prove that there is the least Fault either in the Orthography or Construction of the Latin, the whole Proceeding is null, and must begin a new. Thus the Prisoner gets Time.

he is ask'd; *By whom will you be try'd?* And answers, *By God and my Country.* Then they show him his Judges, who are the Twelve Jury-Men I have spoken of in another * Place. If there are any of these Jury-Men that he has a Mind to refuse, he refuses them; and if he is a Stranger, he may claim the Privilege of Strangers upon such Occasions, which is, to be try'd by Six Jury-Men of his † own Country, conjointly with Six *English* Men. This done, the Jury-Men take their Oath; one of the Judges makes a Speech to them, and the Witnesses against the Prisoner are * heard, unless their Testimonies may lawfully be rejected. If no Witnesses were to appear, the Prisoner would be acquitted by the Jury, even tho' he had confess'd his Crime upon his first Examination before the Justice of the Peace. † After the Witnesses against the Prisoner have been heard, they ask him if he has any to produce of his Side? If he has, they are heard as well as the other, the Jury being all the while attentive, and setting down upon Paper every Thing that is alledg'd upon both Sides. The Witnesses having thus been examin'd, the Judge says to the Accuser, that he has heard the Depositions which have been given against him, that those which made

* See Jury-Men.
† Or of some Country near his own.
* Upon Oath.
† See Justice of the Peace.

in his Favour have been heard alſo, and that if he has any thing to ſay ‖ himſelf in his own Defence, they are ready to hear him. The Priſoner pleads his Cauſe the beſt he is able, and ſometimes does it with Succeſs. Be that as it will; after he has ſpoke as long as he pleaſes without Interruption, he is order'd to withdraw, and ſome one of the Judges makes a Diſcourſe upon all that has been ſaid, recapitulates the Diſcourſes *Pro* and *Con*, weighs and conſiders all Things, draws his Concluſions, and declares to the Jury, that conformably to the Laws of the Country they ought to bring it in ſo or ſo. The Jury hear all this without ſaying a Word, they draw from it what Advantage they can or pleaſe, and without being under the leaſt Reſtraint to keep to the Concluſions of the Judge that has harangu'd them, they retire, as I have ſaid * elſe-where, and after having conſulted together, they come and pronounce their irrevocable Verdict. You are to obſerve, that all this Proceeding paſſes in an open Court, and every thing ſpoken with a loud Voice. This is one of the Privileges of the *Engliſh* Nation. When all the Priſoners

‖ In Caſes of High Treaſon, it has lately been regulated by Act of Parliament, that the Priſoner ſhould be allow'd Council: But in other Capital Crimes, the Party accus'd muſt plead his own Cauſe.

* See Juries.

ners have been try'd, which generally employs the Court for several Days, one of the Judges pronounces Sentence upon each, in Conformity with the Decisions of the Jury; and all are remanded back to Prison till the Day of Execution.† The next Day after the Sentences are pronounc'd, the Recorder, or Secretary of the City, carries to the King a List of those condemn'd to Death, that his Majesty may either pardon or confirm the Sentence, by signing it with his own Hand. This Officer informs the King of such as are more or less guilty; and generally the King commutes the Punishment of Death for some of them into that of being transported to be Slaves in the *Indies*: Sometimes too a full Pardon is granted: Sometimes a Reprieve. The Women or Wenches that are condemn'd to Death, never fail to plead that they are with Child, (if they are old enough) in order to stop Execution till they are deliver'd. Upon this they are order'd to be visited by Matrons; if the Matrons do not find them Quick, they are sure to swing next Execution-Day: But very often they declare that they are with Child, and often too the poor Criminals are so indeed; for tho' they came never so good Virgins into the Prison, there are a Sett of Wags there that [illegible] take

† See *Hanging*. Usually they allow a *Sunday* between the Sentence and the Execution.

take Care of thoſe Matters. No Doubt they are diligent to inform them the very Moment they come in, that if they are not with Child already, they muſt go to work immediately to be ſo; that in caſe they have the Misfortune to be condemn'd, they may get Time, and ſo perhaps ſave their Lives. Who would not hearken to ſuch wholſom Advice?

TUNBRIDGE] is a Borough upon the *Medway*, in the County of *Kent*, famous for its Mineral Waters. The Pretence of theſe Waters brings together vaſt Numbers of People, of both Sexes, that are in very good Health, and come there only to play and divert themſelves. They go in the ſame Manner to *Bath*, *Epſom*, *Richmond*, *Aſton*, &c.

TYBURN.] See *Hanging*.

VALENTINE.] On the Eve of the 14th of *Feb.* St. *Valentine*'s Day, a Time when all living Nature inclines to couple, the young Folks in *England*, and *Scotland* too, by a very ancient Cuſtom, celebrate a little Feſtival that tends to the ſame End: An equal Number of Maids and Batchelors get together, each writes their true or ſome feigned Name upon ſeparate Billets, which they roll up, and draw by way of Lots, the Maids taking the Mens Billets, and the Men the Maids; ſo that each of the young Men lights upon a Girl that he calls his Valentine, and each of

the

the Girls upon a young Man which she calls hers: By this Means each has two Valentines: but the Man sticks faster to the Valentine that is fallen to him, than to the Valentine to whom he is fallen. Fortune having thus divided the Company into so many Couples, the Valentines give Balls and Treats to their Mistresses, wear their Billets several Days upon their Bosoms or Sleeves, and this little Sport often ends in Love. This Ceremony is practis'd differently in different Counties, and according to the Freedom or Severity of Madam Valentine. There is another kind of Valentine; which is the first young Man or Woman that Chance throws in your Way in the Street, or elsewhere, on that Day.

VEHICLES. They have several Ways of travelling in *England*. * The Post is under a good Regulation throughout, and the Horses are better than those in *France*. There are Coaches that go to all the great Towns by moderate Journies; and others, which they call *Flying-Coaches*, that will travel twenty Leagues a Day and more: But these don't go to all Places. They have no *Messageries de Chevaux*, as in *France*; but you may hire Horses for what Time you please. The Sea and the Rivers also furnish their respective Conveniencies for Travelling. I say nothing of the *Waggons*, which are

* The Prices are all fixed.

are great Carts, cover'd in, that hinder along but very heavily; only a few poor old Women make Use of this Vehicle.

VEILLEES.] As the *English* have no ſet * Supper, neither do they ſo much as know what it is to go and ſit after Supper (*Veiller*) with one another, as we do in *France*.

VICOUNTS.] See *Nobility*.

VINES] were formerly cultivated in ſeveral Counties in *England*, and particularly in *Kent* and *Hampſhire*; but they produc'd very poor Wines.

VISITS.] Perſons of the firſt Quality viſit one another in *England*, as much as we do in *France*, generally about Evening; but the ordinary Sort of People have not that Cuſtom. Among us, all the little Shopkeepers, particularly the Women, go with their Gowns about their Heels to viſit one another by Turns, either to crack and bounce to one another, or elſe to ſit with their Arms a-croſs, and ſay nothing. What can be more tedious, impertinent, and ridiculous than ſuch Viſits? Here Perſons of that Condition go to ſee one another with their Work in their Hands, and Chearfulneſs in their Countenance, without Rule or Conſtraint. Upon certain Occaſions, as upon

* In ſome Families they have regular Suppers, particularly in the Country.

upon Mourning, or Marriage, they pay one another Visits of Ceremony.

UNIVERSITIES.] See *Oxford* and *Cambridge*. Most Foreigners that travel into *England*, content themselves with seeing *London*, the two Universities, *Windsor*, and the other Royal Palaces.

WALES.] The Principality of **Wales* is about the fourth Part of the Kingdom of *England*: It had formerly Kings of its own; and the Inaccessibility of the Country long defended it from all foreign Domination; but at length *Edward* I. conquer'd, or rather won it entirely. Ever since that Time, the eldest Sons of the Kings of *England* have borne the Titles of Princes of *Wales*. The Country of *Wales* is almost every where mountainous, and those Mountains are, for the most Part, stony and barren; but as they abound with Springs, the Streams running from them water several Vallies, and make them delightful Spots enough. This People still retain their ancient Language, and differ also very much from the *English* in their Manners and Customs. The *Welch* make a great Pother with the Antiquity of their Nobility, and have a most inordinate Love for their Country, tho' no body else can find any mighty Beauty in it. They are reckon'd People

of

* *Cambria.*

of great Courage. On the Day of † *St. David*, their Patron, they formerly gain'd a Victory over the *Engliſh*, and in the Battle every Man diſtinguiſh'd himſelf by wearing a Leek in his Hat; and ever ſince they never fail to wear a ‖ Leek on that Day; the King himſelf is ſo complaiſant as to bear them Company. *Milford-Haven* is the only good Sea-Port in all *Wales*. This Country is now united and incorporated with *England* under the ſame Laws and Government.

The PRINCE OF WALES.] Before *Edward* I. had conquer'd *Wales*, the eldeſt Sons of the Kings of *England* being preſumptive Heirs of the Crown, bore the Title of Dukes of *Normandy*; they now have that of Prince of *Wales*, as I ſaid before, but they are not born ſo; that Dignity is granted them by the King's Letters Patents.

I ſhall here inſert the Fragment of a Letter, lately wrote by an *Engliſh* Gentleman, concerning the Child that is * now call'd the Prince of *Wales*:

" For theſe nine Years that we have " ſeen the Child, whom many now call " the Prince of *Wales*, I never found any " Body, of clear Judgment and Reaſon, " that was not convinc'd of this Child's " being

† 1ſt of *March*.

‖ Some wear Garden Leeks, and others artificial ones.

* 1697.

" being ſuppoſitious. And, indeed, tho'
" we have no Eye-Witneſſes of the Cheat,
" yet there are ſo many and ſuch ſtrong
" Preſumptions for believing it, that
" when they are put together, they ſa-
" tisfy the Mind as well as the ſtrongeſt
" Evidence. Nay, I will go farther,
" and venture to affirm, that ſuch a
" Multitude of Preſumptions and rea-
" ſonable Prejudices afford a ſurer
" Light, and perſwade more effectually
" than the Depoſitions of two Witneſſes,
" ſince thoſe may be corrupted, as we
" find by frequent Examples. The more
" narrowly we examine this Affair, the
" more we diſcover the whole Manage-
" ment of it. To put together all that
" might be ſaid upon this Subject, would
" be too great an Undertaking; but
" without engaging my ſelf too deep, I
" may here make a few curſory Remarks.
" I ſhall begin with ſoftening the Word
" *Cheat*, which many make Uſe of. I will
" grant, that thoſe who they tell us are
" the Father and Mother of the Child,
" are incapable of committing an abſo-
" lute Cheat, which they themſelves know
" to be one; for that is too black, and it
" is not reaſonable to accuſe them of it.
" But then you muſt here make a Di-
" ſtinction; ſince, according to them,
" there are certain pious Cheats and
" Frauds, which are not only pardon-

" able,

" able, but good and neceſſary. Let no " Body therefore ſay it is ſcandalous ſo " much as to think that Perſons of their " Quality could be capable of ſuch an " Impoſture. Did not Queen *Mary*, the " Siſter of Queen *Elizabeth*, Jeſuitically " form the ſame Contrivance; And with- " out going ſo far, was ever any Thing " more poſitive and more ſolemn, than " the Politico-Chriſtian Promiſes made " by King *James* upon three * great Oc- " caſions at the Beginning of his Reign, " *That he would inviolably conſerve and* " *maintain the Laws eſtabliſh'd both in* " *Church and State*, tho' he abſolutely in- " tended to deſtroy them? Jeſuitiſm will " find a Loop-hole every where, and " thoſe Loop-holes ſhall be for the *Glo-* " *ry* of God too. From hence *I* con- " clude, that *J.* and *M.* his Conſort, " might very piouſly and like good " Chriſtians (according to their Doctrine) " trump up the Child in Queſtion; nay, " and that, according to their Principles, " it was their Duty ſo to do. This is, " indeed, ſomething you'll ſay; but how " do you know that they actually did " it? I know it thus: After having con- " ſider'd what I have mention'd above, " and which it was very neceſſary to

pre-

* 1. In his Council, before he was proclaim'd. 2. When he firſt came to Parliament, and made a Speech to the two Houſes. 3. When he was crown'd.

" premiſe, I plainly ſee, that they did not
" do what their Obligation to their Sub-
" jects, and, indeed, their own Intereſt,
" abſolutely requir'd they ſhould do;
" but manag'd every Thing quite contra-
" ry to all the Forms preſcrib'd: Not
" only every Prentice in *London*, but the
" whole City, and the whole Kingdom,
" excepting thoſe of the Cabal, publick-
" ly laugh'd at the Queen's being with
" Child, and made a Jeſt of it at the ve-
" ry Gates of *Whitehall*. What Reaſon
" then could they have for not doing
" what by the Laws they were oblig'd
" to do, and what their own Intereſt
" oblig'd them to ſtill more, if it had
" been poſſible for them to have done it?
" They deſpis'd theſe Preſcriptions you'll
" ſay, and their Pride was the leſs bound
" to obſerve all theſe Formalities, ſince
" they already exercis'd Arbitrary Power,
" and made it their Glory to break thro'
" ſuch Laws. A great deal may be ſaid
" upon this Head; but I ſhall only make
" one Obſervation, which is, that they
" did not neglect theſe Formalities, as
" People imagine; they affected to
" crowd the Queen's Chamber with a-
" bove forty People, that they might
" have, not good and lawful Witneſſes,
" (for that was impoſſible) but a Number
" of Perſons, who might ſpread about
" (tho' without being call'd upon ſo to

" do) that they were preſent at the La-
" bour; that they ſaw the Child juſt
" born; that they ſaw Blood; that the
" Queen cry'd very loud, and other ſuch
" Trifles, which they accordingly did
" publiſh; and which they concluded muſt
" produce ſome Effect upon the Minds
" of the People. This was all they did.
" But it is plain to any Body that will
" not purpoſely ſhut his Eyes, that it
" was only becauſe they could do no
" more. Without mentioning the Arch-
" biſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſeveral o-
" thers, that according to Law ought to
" have been preſent, and to have ſeen e-
" nough to enable them to give a direct
" Account of the Truth; how is it poſ-
" ſible, or indeed credible, that *they*
" ſhould have had ſo little *Precaution*,
" as not to make ſure of the Princeſs of
" *Denmark*'s Teſtimony, if they had had
" any Thing to have ſhow'd that could
" have remov'd her Suſpicions? This
" was a Woman; the Queen's Modeſty
" could not be at all ſhock'd at her Pre-
" ſence; ſhe was a Daughter of the King's;
" ſhe was a Party concern'd: It was ne-
" ceſſary for the Good of the State, and
" for Satisfaction of the Laws, that ſhe
" ſhould be call'd; it was farther neceſ-
" ſary for the Intereſt of the Queen,
" and the new-born Child. In a Word,
" every Thing but the Holy Impoſture,

" re-

" requir'd that it ſhould be ſo. But the
" Princeſs was at the *Bath*, 30 Leagues
" from *London*; could the Queen defer
" her Labour 'till ſhe was ſent for? This
" Objection is ſo pitiful, that it deſerves
" no Anſwer. I ſhall therefore only add
" another Conſideration with relation to
" the Princeſs; namely, that before her
" Departure to the *Bath*, and after her
" Return, the Queen, if ſhe had been
" big, or had really brought a Child in-
" to the World, whether Male or Fe-
" male, might eaſily (eſpecially when
" her own Intereſt requir'd it) have o-
" pen'd her Breaſt in her Preſence, with-
" out ſeeming on Purpoſe to ſhow it her,
" and ſo have diſcover'd to her the Breaſt
" of a Woman ready to lie in, or that
" has newly been brought to Bed. It is
" true, this had not been quite ſuffici-
" ent; for a Woman may be brought to
" Bed of a Girl, and change it for a Son;
" but her Breaſt and her Milk would
" however have prov'd Part of the Fact,
" and it had been no manner of Trou-
" ble to have done it. Inſtead of this,
" and all the other Precautions (which
" being requir'd by the Laws and by
" Prudence, had infallibly been taken,
" if it had been any ways poſſible) the
" Archbiſhop is impriſon'd; the Princeſs
" is remov'd, or, at leaſt, the Time of

" her Abſence made Uſe of; but few *
" People are call'd, and only ſuch as they
" could truſt; neither did theſe indeed
" ſee any Thing of the Matter. In a
" Word, inſtead of ſhowing all the La-
" dies of the Court infallible Marks of
" her being with Child, and inſtead of
" being brought to Bed, as one may ſay,
" at Market-Croſs, like *Conſtance*, Wife of
" the Emperor *Henry* VI. and Mother of
" *Frederick* II. this whole Affair is laid
" and manag'd in the moſt proper Man-
" ner in the World to diſcover the whole
" Trick, and to ſatisfy every Body, with
" Evidence upon Evidence, that it was
" nothing but a Stroke of *Loyola*'s Chri-
" ſtian Politicks. To give the laſt mur-
" dering Blow to the whole Affair, there
" wanted nothing but the one and forty
" Witneſſes, that King *James* caus'd to be
" examin'd ſome Weeks before his Abdi-
" cation. That Prince knowing full well
" that his new Heir was the great Cauſe
" of the Preparations which were mak-
" ing in *Holland*, and which threaten'd
" him with ſo dreadful a Storm, hearken'd
" to the Advice of thoſe who told him,
" it would be very proper to prove the

& true

* Of the one and forty Witneſſes, only the Queen Dowager and two or three intimate Friends were call'd; the reſt came upon the Report that the Queen was in Labour, or elſe happen'd to be there by Chance.

" true and lawful Birth of the Child
" that made ſo much Noiſe, by Way of
" Witneſſes. Fully reſolv'd upon this,
" he calls an extraordinary Council, and
" brings together all his Witneſſes, who,
" without any Formality, ſay either what
" they do know, or what they do not
" know, all, for the moſt Part, wide of
" the Purpoſe. As to theſe Witneſſes, we
" are to conſider what they were, for all
" Witneſſes are not receivable; and up-
" on this Occaſion, Papiſts, Perſons con-
" cern'd, and People that tell long Stories
" without being upon their Oaths, are
" not Witneſſes that deſerve any great
" Attention. But there is no Neceſſity
" for entering upon ſuch a Scrutiny. To
" deſtroy theſe forty and one Witneſſes
" at one Blow, we need only obſerve,
" that not one of them proves the Thing
" in Diſpute. The invincible Power of
" Truth ſo far prevail'd, that all the
" Speech of the Midwife herſelf, as cun-
" ningly as it had been concerted, does
" not prove, that a Child *came out of the*
" *Queen's Womb, and contains not a ſin-*
" *gle Word but what will agree with the*
" *forging of a Child.* On the contrary,
" ſhe runs rambling into other Particu-
" lars, which manifeſtly ſhew, that ſhe
" has nothing to ſay to the Purpoſe. The
" Buſineſs was, to know in one Word,
" *Whether ſhe drew or receiv'd a Child, and*

" *that a Male one, coming out of the Body*
" *of the Queen*; and inſtead of ſaying
" this one Word, which was the great
" Point, and the Soul of the Queſtion,
" ſhe amuſes us with giving us an Ac-
" count, *how that the Queen was trembling*
" *all over when ſhe came; but that ſhe bid her*
" *Majeſty not be afraid, and told her, that*
" *aſſuredly ſhe was at the End of her Term:*
" *That the Moment afterwards her Water*
" * *broke: That afterwards her Majeſty*
" *ſent for the King, and one Mrs.* Dawſon,
" *who came with the Counteſs of* Sunder-
" land, *and other Women: That moſt of*
" *them ſaw the Bed made, in which the*
" *Queen was to be brought to Bed: That*
" *the Queen went into it, and that about*
" *ten of the Clock ſhe was deliver'd of the*
" *Prince of* Wales, *with the Deponent's Aſ-*
" *ſiſtance: That ſhe, the Deponent, ſhew'd*
" *a certain Parcel* † *to the Phyſicians, cut the*
" *Child's Navel in their Preſence, and made*
" *him drink three Drops of his own Blood,*
" *to hinder his having Convulſions: That*
" *when the Infant was born, he did not* ‖ *cry*
" *at all, which made her Majeſty fear it was*
" *dead; but that when I know not what*
" *Operation was perform'd, it cry'd, after*
" *which the Deponent gave it to Madamoi-*
" *ſelle*

* In Jeſuits Language this may very well mean, that the Queen made Water.

† Afterbirthen.

‖ Perhaps it might cry the firſt Time it was born.

" *ſelle* Labadie. If among all the one
" and forty Depoſitions, any were to
" give a clear and poſitive Account of
" the Fact, it muſt certainly, one wou'd
" think, have been this; and yet what
" does all ſhe ſay amount to? Nothing
" but what is wretched, and what would
" agree extreamly well with any Thing
" one might ſay of a new-born Child
" convey'd into the Queen's Bed. The
" only Expreſſion that ſeems to mean
" any Thing, is this, *That the Queen was*
" *deliver'd of the Prince of* Wales: But
" this Expreſſion having a ſecret Senſe,
" in the Speaker's Mind, That is enough
" to take away all the Strength of its
" ordinary Uſe; for an Affirmation, ca-
" pable of an unconfin'd or equivocal
" Senſe, affirms nothing. The ſecret
" Jeſuitical Senſe being eaſily perceiv'd,
" I ſhall not dwell upon explaining it.
" What is enough to convince us, that
" this ſecret Senſe is the Senſe of the
" Deponent, is, that her whole Depoſi-
" tion in general looks like the Talk of
" a Perſon perplex'd, who ſearches, as
" we ſay, for Noon at Fourteen of the
" Clock, and gives an Account of Trifles,
" inſtead of expreſſing herſelf clearly, as
" ſhe wou'd infallibly have done, if the
" Repugnance of her Heart had not
" ſerv'd as a Bridle or Guide to her
" Tongue. A Midwife might have ſpoken

" in the Terms of her Art, ſo as to
" have left nothing to object againſt the
" Strength or Clearneſs of her Evidence.
" Upon looking over this Woman's De-
" poſition, I find I had forgot the firſt
" Period; it wou'd be great Pity to loſe
" it, for it is certainly one of the beſt
" Pieces in the whole Bundle; it is as
" follows: *Mrs.* Judith Wilk *depoſeth,*
" *that being the Queen's Midwife, ſhe came*
" *often to her, eſpecially when her Majeſty*
" *was in any Danger of miſcarrying; and*
" *many Times felt the Child ſtir in her Belly,*
" *and ſaw the Milk run out of her Majeſty's*
" *Breaſt.* The true Senſe of this is, that
" when the Queen was big, or as often
" as the Queen was big, *Judith Wilk*, her
" Midwife, went to ſee her, eſpecially
" when her Majeſty was in any Danger;
" and that during the ſeveral Times that
" ſhe was with Child, the ſaid Midwife
" ſometimes put her Hand upon her
" Belly, and felt the Child ſtir; that
" ſhe alſo ſaw the Queen's Breaſt, out of
" which Milk ſometimes ran. All this
" is very credible; but ſtill it ſignifies
" nothing to the particular Caſe in Hand.
" The Queen, no doubt, was oftner with
" Child than once, and the Midwife had
" certain Proofs of it, no Body contra-
" dicts that: But was this Child which
" the Midwife felt, the ſame Child whoſe
" Birth is now conteſted; or, in general,

" was

" was this the Child which the Queen
" carry'd in her Belly, when *Judith Wilk*
" went to visit her in her several Goings
" with Child? This is the Question; and
" this Question is not in the least decided by the rambling Deposition that
" is given us for a positive and particular
" Account. By the fine Testimony of
" this Woman, who ought most undoubtedly to have infinitely more to say
" than all the rest put together, you
" may judge of the other forty Depositions. I shan't pretend to enter into an
" Examination of them, the Task would
" be very much too tedious. I shall only repeat what I have said already,
" that those which appear to be the
" strongest, whereof two or three are
" like the preceding, *contain nothing at all incompatible with the forging of a Child.* I shall, however, add one Word
" concerning the Deposition of the Queen
" Dowager, in answer to the Objection,
" that Persons of such Quality ought
" not to be suspected of having such
" mean Souls as to tell a Lye deliberately. To this I answer two Things:
" First, as I said before, To die for the
" Advancement of the Glory of God,
" and of the *Roman* Church, his Spouse,
" being a Christian and meritorious Action, according to the Principles of those

" who

" who * make Profeſſion of that Reli-
" gion; far from looking upon ſuch a
" Lye as a Meanneſs of Soul, or a cri-
" minal Action, it is to be accounted a
" Mark of Piety in the Perſon that tells
" it. This being eſtabliſh'd, 'tis not at
" all ſtrange, that Queen *Catherine* ſhould
" be brought to act in Concert with King
" *James* and Queen *Mary* his Wife, if
" there were any Room for her ſo doing;
" ſuch Frauds being holy and neceſſary,
" they are an Honour to thoſe that have
" a Hand in them. The ſecond Thing
" that I have to anſwer, is, That the
" Queen did not lye in her Depoſition;
" what ſhe ſays ſignifying nothing either
" one Way or t'other. I know very well,
" that having nothing to ſay that could
" be of any Uſe, ſhe did all ſhe could to
" avoid appearing with the other Wit-
" neſſes; And if the King had not gone
" to her in Perſon a ſecond Time, to con-
" jure her to come, it is certain ſhe had
" never meddled at all in this Matter. I
" am ſatisfy'd ſome other Perſons of Senſe
" and Honour were in the ſame Caſe,
" their Depoſitions being ſo cold, that it
" plainly appears on one Hand, that they
" were brought almoſt againſt their Will;
" and on the other, that they were nei-
" ther Liars nor Jeſuits. The Earl of
Mul-

* No Body denies this.

" *Mul*—— for Inſtance, plainly declares " the Invalidity of the Teſtimony that " is requir'd of him, by ſaying, That *it is* " *not from a Perſon of his Sex that a* ſuffi- " cient *Information in an Affair of that* " *Nature is to be expected:* And after this, " being forc'd to ſpeak what he knows, " he adds, one wou'd think jeeringly, " *That as he was at the Foot of the Queen's* " *Bed, he heard her cry very much; that* " *he follow'd the Child when it was carry'd* " *into the next Room; that it ſeem'd to him* " *ſomething black, and that he plainly ſaw* " *it was a Boy.* This is Word for Word " his Depoſition. Thoſe of the Earls of " *Sun*—*and, Cr*—*en, Fe*——*am, Mi*——*on,* " *M*—*ay*, of my Lord *Go*——*in*, my Lord " *A*—*ell*, of Sir ———, nay, and thoſe " of ſeveral Women, contain nothing " more eſſential; which is indeed as much " as to ſay nothing at all, abſolutely no- " thing. What Blindneſs was it then to " produce ſo many People as Witneſſes? " What Service could this be of, but to " ſpoil the whole Buſineſs quite and " clean?" The little Girl of St. *Germain* came afterwards to make the Thing *probable*; but it would not do; for with the Leave of thoſe good Gentlemen the Jeſuits, the Girl ſhould have come firſt, and the Boy afterwards.

WALSINGHAM] is a little Town in the County of *Norfolk*, where formerly was the most famous Shrine of our Lady, of any in *England*.

WARTS.] I have observ'd, that when *English* Men * have Warts or Moles on their Faces, they are very careful of the great Hairs that grow out of those Excrescencies; and several have told me, they look upon those Hairs as Tokens of good Luck.

WARWICK,] the † Capital of the County of the same Name, is situated upon a Hill, on the left Side of the *Avon*, and has the Reputation of being a neat well-built Town. The Castle ‖ is very ancient, but kept in good Repair. They tell you of a familiar Spirit that has haunted it for some Years; and on the Castle they show you the Sword, Breast-plate, and Buckler of the famous *Guy* of *Warwick*, that overcame the *Saxon* Giant, &c.

WATCH.] What they call Watch in *England*, is a Guet, that goes several Rounds in its District all Night long, to prevent or remedy Disorders. This is practis'd, in all Countries, in well-govern'd Cities.

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* *i. e.* the common People.

† *Præsidium Verovicum, Varvicum.*

‖ It belongs to my Lord *Brooks*.

* Dr. *Lamb* being murder'd in *London*, (the 24th of *June*, 1628.) in a Part of the Town where the Watch was neglected, the City was fined six thousand Pound Sterling.

Cities. At *Paris* there is one *Guet* on Foot, and another on Horſeback.

WEDDINGS.] See *Marriage.* One of the Reaſons that they have for marrying ſecretly, as they generally do in *England*, is, that thereby they avoid a great deal of Expence and Trouble. There are a great many agreeable Things that one might relate upon this Article of Weddings, but it is difficult to learn them; becauſe, beſides a great Number of little Particulars that are obſerv'd in them, they generally vary according to the ſeveral Cuſtoms of the Countries, the Rank or Quality of the Perſons, and their different Religions. The Presbyterians profeſs ſo great a Strictneſs, and ſuch a mighty Reſervedneſs, that their Weddings are commonly very plain and very quiet; what I ſhall ſay here therefore is ordinarily practis'd only among thoſe of the Church of *England*, and among People of a middle Condition: To which we may add, that live in or near *London*. Perſons of Quality, and many others who imitate them, have lately taken up the Cuſtom of being marry'd very late at Night in their Chamber, and very often at ſome * Country Houſe. They increaſe their common Bill of Fare for ſome Days, they dance, they play, they give themſelves

* Uſually at the Father's, or Guardian's of the Lady.

ſelves up for ſome ſmall Time to Pleaſure; but all this they generally do without Noiſe, and among very near Relations. Formerly in *France* they gave *Livrées de Nôces*, which was a Knot of Ribbands, to be worn by the Gueſts upon their Arms; but that is practis'd now only among Peaſants. In *England* it is done ſtill among the greateſt Noblemen: Theſe Ribbands they call Favours, and give them not only to thoſe that are at the Wedding, but to five hundred People beſides; they ſend them about, and diſtribute them at their own Houſes. 'Tother Day, when the eldeſt Son of *M. de Overkerque* marry'd the Duke of *Ormond*'s Sifter, they diſpers'd a whole Inundation of thoſe little Favours; † nothing elſe was here to be met with, from the Hat of the King, down to that of the meaneſt Servant. Among the Citizens, and plain Gentlemen, (which is what they call the *Gentry*) they ſometimes give theſe Favours; but it is very common to avoid all Manner of Expence as much as poſſible. When thoſe of a middling Condition have a mind to be ſo extravagant, as to marry in Publick, (which very rarely happens) they invite a Number of Friends and

† It was a pretty large Knot of Ribbands, of ſeveral Colours, Gold, Silver, Carnation, and White. This is worn upon the Hat for ſome Weeks.

and Relations; every one puts on * new Cloaths, and dreſſes finer than ordinary; the Men lead the Women, they get into Coaches, and ſo go in Proceſſion, and are marry'd in full Day at Church: After Feaſting and Dancing, and having made merry that Day and the next, they take a Trip into the Country, and there divert themſelves very pleaſantly. Theſe are extraordinary Weddings. The ordinary ones, as I ſaid before, are generally incognito. The *Bridegroom*, that is to ſay, the Huſband that is to be, and the *Bride*, who is the Wife that is to be, conducted by their Father and Mother, or by thoſe that ſerve them in their room, and accompany'd among others by two Bride-men, and two Bride-maids, go early in the Morning, with a Licence † in their Pocket, and call up Mr. Curate and his Clerk, tell him their Buſineſs; are marry'd with a low Voice, and the Doors ſhut; tip the Miniſter a Guinea, and the Clerk a Crown; ſteal ſoftly out, one one Way, and t'other another, either on Foot, or in Coaches; go different Ways to ſome Tavern at a Diſtance from their own Lodgings, or to the Houſe of ſome truſty

* It is ridiculous to go to a Wedding without new Cloaths. If you are in Mourning, you throw it off for ſome Days, unleſs you are in Mourning for ſome near Relation that is very lately dead.

† Generally they ſhew the Licence to the Curate the Day before, and appoint him for the next Day.

truſty Friend, there have a good Dinner, and return Home at Night as quietly as Lambs. If the Drums and Fiddles have Notice of it, they will be ſure to be with them by Day-break, making a horrible Racket, till they have got the Pence; and, which is worſt of all, the whole Murder will come out. Before they go to Bed, they take t'other Glaſs, *&c.* And when Bed-time is come, the Bride-men pull off the Bride's Garters, which ſhe had before unty'd, that they might hang down, and ſo prevent a curious Hand coming too near her Knee. This done, and the Garters being faſten'd to the Hats of the Gallants, the Bride-maids carry the Bride into the Bed-chamber, where they * undreſs her, and lay her in *Bed*. The Bridegroom, who by the *Help of his* Friends, is undreſs'd in ſome other Room, comes in his Night-gown, as ſoon as poſſible, to his Spouſe, who is ſurrounded by Mother, Aunt, Siſter, and Friends, and without any farther Ceremony gets into Bed. Some of the Women run away, others remain, and the Moment afterwards they are all got together again. The Bride-men take the Bride's Stockings, and the Bride-men the Bridegroom's: Both

fit

* They muſt throw away, and loſe all the Pins: Woe be to the Bride if a ſingle one is left about her; nothing will go right. Woe alſo to the Bride-maids, if they keep one of them, for they will not be marry'd before *Whitſuntide*.

ſit down at the Bed's Feet, and fling the Stockings over their Heads, endeavouring to direct them ſo as that they may fall upon the marry'd Couple. If the Man's Stockings, thrown by the Maids, fall upon the Bridegroom's Head, it is a Sign ſhe will quickly be marry'd herſelf; and the ſame Prognoſtick holds good of the Woman's Stockings, thrown by the Man. Oftentimes theſe young People engage with one another upon the Succeſs of the Stockings, tho' they themſelves look upon it to be nothing but Sport. While ſome amuſe themſelves agreeably with theſe little Follies, others are preparing a good *Poſſet*, which is a Kind of Cawdle, a Potion made up of Milk, Wine, Yolks of Eggs, Sugar, Cinnamon, Nutmeg, *&c.* This they preſent to the young Couple, who ſwallow it down as faſt as they can, to get rid of ſo troubleſome Company; the Bridegroom prays, ſcolds, entreats them to be gone, and the Bride ſays ne'er a Word, but thinks the more. If they obſtinately continue to retard the Accompliſhment of their Wiſhes, the Bridegroom jumps up in his Shirt, which frightens the Women, and puts them to Flight; the Men follow them, and the Bridegroom returns to the Bride.

Ejà, nit, O pueri; pariter sudata Medullis,
Omnibus inter vos, non murmura vestra Columbæ,
Brachia non Hederæ, non vincant oscula Conchæ.
Trebell. Poll. in Vit. Gallien.

They never fail to bring them another Sack-Posset next Morning, which they spend in such Amusements as you may easily imagine. The young Woman, more gay and more contented than ever she was in her Life, puts on her finest Cloaths, (for she was marry'd only in a *Mob*) the dear Husband does the same, and so do the young Guests; they laugh, they dance, they make merry; and these Pleasures continue a longer or shorter Time, according to the several Circumstances of Things. Tho' this Way of marrying be secret, it is not the most secret, as the Reader may see if he will give himself the Trouble to look over what I have written upon the Word *Marriage*.

WEIGHTS. There are two Sorts of Weights in *England*, one is call'd *Troy*, and the other *Avendupois*. The Pound *Troy* is twelve Ounces, the other is sixteen. But the Ounce *Avendupois* but 438 Grains, whereas the Ounce *Troy* is 480. *Troy* Weight is used in weighing

of

of Bread, Grain, Gold, Silver, Pearls, all Sorts of precious Stones, and Apothecaries Drugs. All other Things are weigh'd with *Averdupois*. By an Irregularity which is tolerated and grown into a Custom, the Sellers of Silk and Gallon, or Fringe of Gold and Silver, have a particular Weight to themselves, which they call *Venice* Weight, and which is a third Part lighter than the Pound *Troy*: And this by the Way is what makes Strangers believe, that Gold Edging is very cheap in *England*. I knew some *Germans* here that laid in great Stocks of it, not perceiving the Reason of this extraordinary Cheapness.

WESTMONASTERIUM, ‖ *Westminster*. See *London*. The old Royal Palace of *Westminster* was founded by *Edward* III. call'd *the Confessor*, about the Year 1050, and augmented by *William* II. call'd *Rufus*, five and twenty Years afterwards. This latter build the great † Hall, which still subsists, with the Help of the Repairs made in it by *Richard* II. in the Year 1389. This ‖ Palace was always the chief Abode of the Kings of *England*, from *Edward*

---

* In the County of *Middlesex*. 'Tis also call'd *Westminster*.

† 270 Foot long, and 74 broad.

‖ Great Solemnities were always perform'd at *Westminster*, tho' the King often dwelt in the *Tower*, and elsewhere.

ward to *Henry* VIII. who was oblig'd to quit it in 1512, upon Account of its being almoſt conſum'd by Fire. There remains only the great Hall above-mention'd, and ſome ſeparate Chambers, in two of which the Lords and Commons meet in Parliament. The Roof of the Hall is wainſcoated with that Sort of *Iriſh* Wood to which Spiders never faſten: And, indeed, you can ſee none about it; and I can ſay with *John Barclay*, who mentions it in what he writes concerning *Ireland*, that it is wonderful to obſerve how the Spiders Webs, which hang from all Sides of the Walls, ſcarce join a Thread with the very Edge of the Roofing. The Courts of Juſtice which were Ambulatory, and follow'd the King whitherſoever he went, before and after *the* Conqueſt, were made Sedentary, and fix'd in this Hall by *Henry* III. in the Year 1224, which was the ninth of his Reign. In this Hall alſo the Feaſt of the Coronation is held; and here the Peers of the Kingdom meet, when they are to try any of their own Body accus'd of Capital Crimes. The Hall is full of Shops on the Inſide all along the Wall, both on the Right and Left.

WESTMINSTER-ABBEY.] The Cathedral Church of *Weſtminſter* bears the Name of St. *Peter*, to whom it is dedicated;

cated; but it is now very little known by that Name: It is commonly call'd *Westminster-Abbey*. Several Writers relate, that *Sibert*, the third King of *Essex*, and the first Christian King of the *Saxons*, founded this Church upon the * Ruins, and partly with the Materials of a Temple of *Apollo*, which had been overthrown by an Earthquake, in the Reign of *Antoninus Pius*. The *Danes* destroy'd it when they enter'd *England* with their King *Canutus* in 1017; and St. *Edward*, call'd *the Confessor*, undertook the rebuilding it eight and twenty Years afterwards. Lightning destroy'd, in the Reign of *Harold* II. what *Edward*, his Predecessor, had done in it; and *Henry* III. rais'd this Structure again from its Foundations, about the Year 1221. It cost him forty Years of the rest of his Reign; and lastly, † *Edward* (I. or IV.) his Son, brought it to the Perfection in which we now see it. The Towers were never carry'd higher than the Roof of the great Nave. This Edifice is spacious, extreamly high, and considerable upon several Accounts, tho'

* Not far off you may see the Foundations of an ancient Building, Part of which serves for a Cellar to a Tavern; which many believe to have been the Foundation of the Church begun by *Sibert*.

† The first so nam'd of the Race of *Anjou*, and the fourth of the Name.

tho' narrow, ill-proportion'd, and all built after the *Gothic* Manner, as its Age sufficiently informs you. About two * hundred and thirty Years after *Edward* I. had finish'd his Work, or rather discontinued it, for it was never finish'd, *Henry* VII. built that magnificent † Chappel, in which we see his Tomb. I have said elsewhere, that most of the Kings, Queens, Princes, Princesses, and great Men of *England* are inter'd in this Church.

Some Days after the Accession of *James* II. to the Crown, one Morning, People perceiv'd that a little broken Cross, which was very ancient, and had formerly serv'd barely as an Ornament to the Front of the great Gate of the Right Arm of the Cross of the Church, had been repair'd in the Night-time. This unnecessary Piece of Work was look'd upon to a cunning Declaration made by some malicious Protestant in Favour of the new Government; and the People flock'd thither in Crowds, to see and grumble at this important Trifle. Their Hands were not then long enough to pluck it down, but since that they have broken down the two Arms of it. Not that they insulted the Cross, as it was a Cross, (for the Church

* Anno 1502.

† It cost fourteen thousand Pounds *Sterling*, which then an immense Sum.

of *England* puts Crucifixes in its Books of Devotion) but only as they imagin'd it to be a *Jacobite* Cross.

WHALE.] In one of the Courts of St. *James*'s Palace, there is the Rib of a Whale twenty Foot long. *Jonas* would certainly have had Elbow-room enough in the Belly of such a Fish, if the Monsters Throat (or the Gate of the House) was proportionable to the rest; that Point is to be examin'd.

WHIPPING.] To be whipp'd thro' the Streets by the Hands of the Hangman, is the usual Punishment inflicted upon those that have stolen any Thing under the ancient Value of Twelve Pence. Oftentimes this Punishment is commuted for that of being transported into some of the Plantations in the *Indies*, upon Account of the great Want those new Countries are in of People.

WHITEHALL.] When Fire had made such Devastation in the Palace of *Westminster*, that it was no longer habitable, *Henry* VIII. built * that which is now call'd *Bridewell*, and remov'd thither; and some Years afterwards, Cardinal *Wolsey* falling into Disgrace, the

* In the mean while he went to *Greenwich*, the Place of his Birth. See *Bridewell*.

King confiscated his Goods, and went and liv'd in his Palace. This Palace then bore the Name of *York*, being built by *Walter Grey*, Archbishop of *York*, of whom Cardinal *Wolsey* had bought it. After the King had taken Possession of it, he made several Repairs in it, and call'd it *Whitehall*. The Successors of *Henry* VIII. have very much enlarg'd and alter'd this House, which has at length made it vast and commodious. This is all that can be said in Praise of it; for Beauty or Magnificence it has none: And were it not for the great * Hall built by *James* I. and which is without Contradiction a noble Piece of Architecture, a Man might look upon *Whitehall* without observing any Thing but a great Heap of Bricks, and a confus'd Parcel of ordinary Houses: Neither are the Apartments either fine in themselves, or royally furnish'd. This Palace, or rather Heap of Buildings accumulated on each other, is on the Left Side of the *Thames*, lying † partly in, and partly out of the City of *Westminster*, surrounded by a thick foggy Air; and yet ever since *Henry* VIII. it has been the usual ‖ Residence

* The *Banqueting-House*.

† See the *Park*.

‖ There are several Country-Houses where the Court spend Part of the Summer.

dence of the Court. The King finding that the Air of this House did not agree with his Health, has bought one very near the * Town, where he spends almost all his Time. There are two Chapels in this Palace; one old, where the King performs his Devotions on Holy-Days; the other built by *James* II. with Design to use it for the Celebration of the Ceremonies of his own Religion. This last is a very polite Structure; but it was no sooner open'd, than the Arrival of the PRINCE OF *ORANGE* shut it again, and ever since that Time it has been of no manner of Use. There was a Talk, but, perhaps, without Grounds, that the King meant to remove his Library from St. *James*'s thither. It is in the great Hall before-mention'd that the King gives Audience to Ambassadors, receives Addresses from the Parliament, performs the Ceremony of washing the Feet of the poor Men; and before the present Reign, that of Touching for the King's-Evil. When the wicked Regicides, in the Time of *Cromwell*, cut off their King's Head, that glorious Martyr came out of one of the Windows of this Hall to the Scaffold, where he yielded his blessed Soul to God.

WILLIAM

* Adjoining to the Village of *Kensington*, two Miles from *London*. This House belong'd to the Earl of *Nottingham*.

WILLIAM III. *William* *, of *Nassau*, Prince of *Orange*, &c. of one of the most ancient and most illustrious Families in the World, was born at the *Hague* the 4 of *Novemb.* 1650. He marry'd the Princess *Mary*, Daughter of the Duke of *York*, Niece to *Charles* II. and his own Cousin-German, the 4 of *November* 1677, and he arriv'd at *Torbay* when he came to rescue *England* on the 4 of *November* 1688. This Great Prince, by his wise and prudent Conduct, got himself elected, nor was he elected voluntarily, King of *England*, &c. the 14th of *February* 1689, and King of *Scotland* the 11th of *April* the same Year. Never was King a greater Master of his TRADE, nor did any ever practise it better than this GREAT KING. I leave his Glories to be made by the profess'd Makers of Elogiums, and shall only say here, out of the abundance of my Heart and with sufficient Knowledge of the Fact, that I do not believe there is in the World a more WORTHY MAN, a subtiler Genius for Government, a truer Friend, nor a greater KING. WHERE he yielded his blessed Soul to God.

* *William Henry.*

† *Note*, He was Heir to the Crown after the Princess his Wife, and the Princess of *Denmark*.

WINDSOR is a Town in *Berkshire*, upon the *Thames*. The Kings of *England* have had a Country-House there above four hundred Years, and it is now the biggest that they have, and the most richly furnish'd. It has neither Fountains, nor Gardens, nor Avenues, nor Architecture, nor any outward Symmetry; it is a rough Structure, that has nothing which can be prais'd on the Outside; but the Apartments are fine. This House joins to a Park well stock'd with Deer, and situated upon a Height, from whence you have a View of a wide, rich Country. This Prospect is generally cry'd up to the very Skies; but those who praise it so extravagantly, do not consider that it is too uniform; the View from *Greenwich* is much more agreeable for its Variety. In the † old Chappel of *Windsor-Castle* is performed the Ceremony of Installing the Knights of the Garter. The Tombs of *Henry* VI. *Edward* IV. and *Henry* VIII. are to be seen in the same Chappel. It is said, that St. *Charles* I. is also bury'd there.

WITNESSES

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* *Edward* III. was born there, *Anno* 1312. See *Lord-Mayor*.

† There is a new Chappel at the End of the Gallery of the Castle.

‡ There is there to be consulted upon Occasion.

‖ The Feast is held in the Castle. See *Knights*.

WITNESSES.] (*false.*) See *Pillory.*

WOLVES.] It is certain there are no Wolves in *England*; not that those Animals cannot live there, as some have wrote, but because the Race has been destroy'd.

WOMEN.] They pay great Honour to the Women in *England*, and they enjoy very great and very commendable Liberties: But they have neither so much Favour, nor so much Honour, as their Beauty, their graceful Mein, their Genteelness, and so many Charms as they are possess'd of might justly challenge.

WOOD.] None but People of the first Quality burn Wood at *London*, and they too only in their Bed-chambers; yet I do not find that Wood is very dear in *England*.

WOOLL.] The *English* Wooll is excellent, and there is great Plenty of it. The very Peasants are generally dress'd in Cloth. The Judges of the Kingdom, the Councellors, and Secretaries of State, and other Officers of the King that attend in the House of Lords, sit upon † Wooll-sacks. Doctor *Chamber-*

* No Wolves, and abundance of Pastures.

† They sit there to be consulted upon Occasion, but are not Members of the House.

Chamberlain ſays, it is to put them in Mind of the great Advantages accruing to *England* from the Wooll-Trade: With all my Heart.

WORCESTER,] (*Vigornia*, *Branovium*, *Brannogenium*, *Brangonia*) a Biſhoprick, and Capital of the County of the ſame Name, is a pretty large City, well * ſituated, well-built, well-peopled, and ſtanding in a good Air. It is famous for its Cloth-Manufactures, and for the Battel fought † under its Walls, between *Charles* II. then King of *Scotland*, and that Make-bate *Cromwell*, who defeated his Army, and oblig'd him to hide himſelf in an ‖ Oak, 'till he could make his Eſcape a ſecond Time into *France*; which he did, after having wander'd about in Diſguiſe for ſome Time. In the Cathedral of *Worceſter* they ſhow the Tombs of King *John*, and of *Arthur* elder Brother to *Henry* VIII.

YARMOUTH.] There are two Towns of this Name in *England*; one in the Iſle of *Wight* in *Hampſhire*, a little Place, fortify'd, and built with Stone; the other in the County of *Norfolk*, at the Mouth of the River *Yare*, from whence it

* Upon the *Severn*.

† 3d *Sept.* 1651.

‖ They have built a Wall round that Oak, to preſerve it.

it derives its Name. This last Town is call'd *Great Yarmouth*, in Opposition to the other: It is pretty well built, and has a good Harbour. The Colliers of *Newcastle* generally put in here, to take in Refreshments. The People of *Yarmouth* drive a great Trade in Herrings, which they catch upon their Coasts.

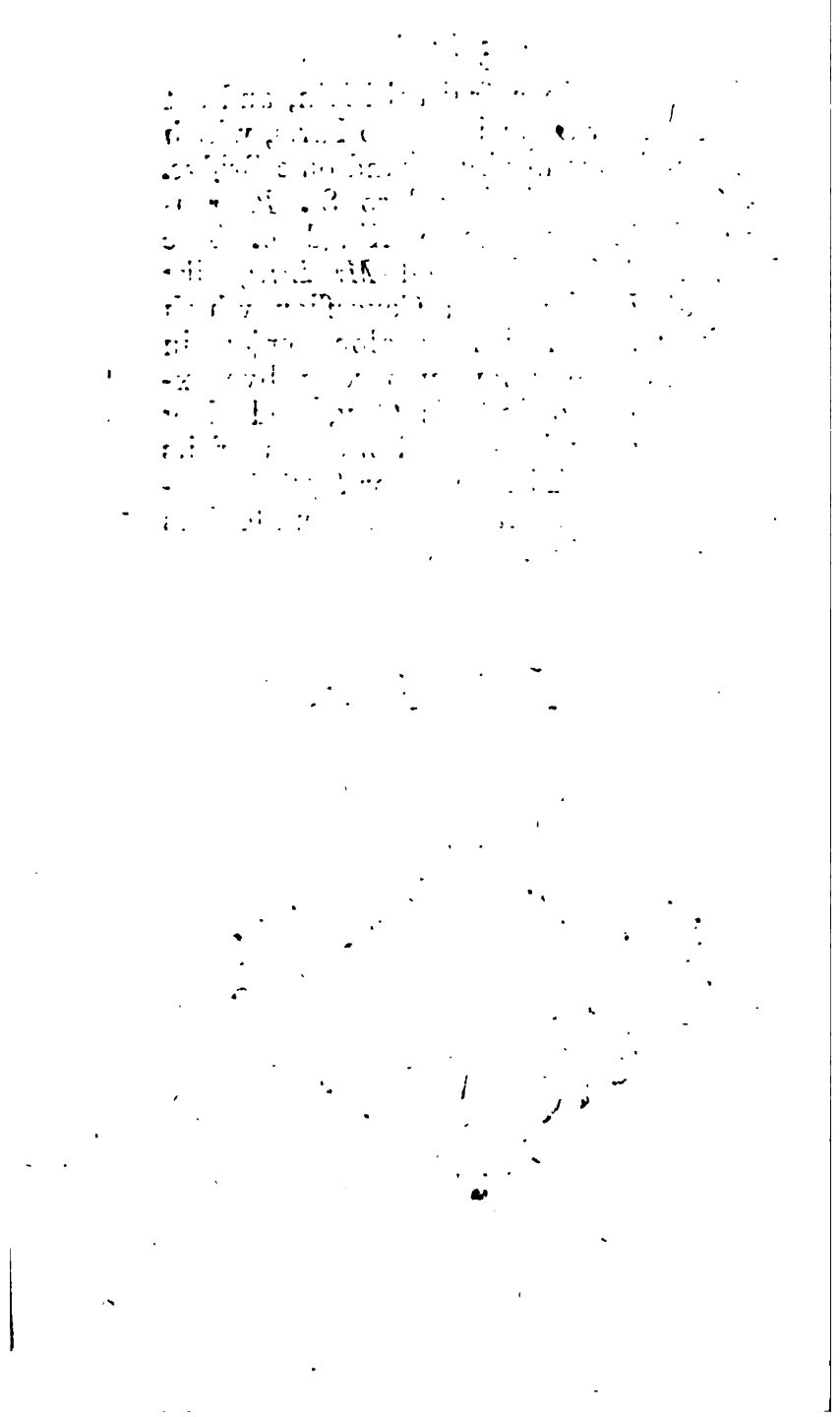
Year.] In Conformity to the Cycles of the Sun and Moon, the *English* Years begin the first of *January*, according to the Practice of most other Nations: But the Church and State, notwithstanding the Inconveniencies found in it, begin their Year the 25th of *March*, the Day which is thought to be that of the Incarnation. In all Dates, between the first of *January* and the 24th of *March* inclusive, they mark the double Year in this Manner, 1699. This Computation has one odd Particular in it, that it sometimes occasions two *Easters* to fall in the same Year, to the great Grievance of the Year preceding.

York,] An Archbishoprick, and Capital of the County of the same Name, is the second City in *England*, for Beauty, Largeness, Riches, and every Thing else. It

* *Eboracum.*

It is ſituated in a fruitful Plain, and cut by the River *Owſe* into two Parts, which are join'd together by a handſome Bridge. Its Cathedral, dedicated to St. *Peter*, is one of the biggeſt in the Kingdom. The Mayor of *York* is call'd *My Lord*, like him of *London*, by a Conceſſion which thoſe two Magiſtrates alone enjoy in *England*. They ſay, you may live extreamly cheap in this City, and they talk very much of the Politeneſs of its Inhabitants. The Emperor *Septimius Severus* made his Exit at YORK, and ſo does this Tranſlation.

FINIS.



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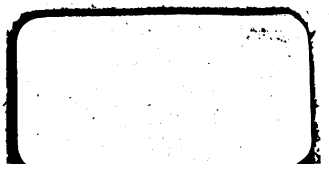
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